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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NPS PHAR-MACEUTICALS, INC. [US/US]; Suite 240, 420 Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (US).

(72) Inventors: and

- (75) Inventors/Appilcants (for US only): GARRETT, James, E. [US/US]; 1584 E. 3159 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84105 (US). SIMIN, Rachel, T. [US/US]; 1520 E. Redondo Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84105 (US). BUSBY, James, G. [US/US]; 3256 East Del Verde Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84109 (US). STORMANN, Thomas, M. [US/US]; 1327 East Harrison, Salt Lake City, UT 84105 (US).
- (74) Agents: WARBURG, Richard, J. et al.; Lyon & Lyon LLP, Suite 4700, 633 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071-2066 (US).

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(54) Title: GABA B RECEPTOR

(57) Abstract

The present invention features a novel GABA_B receptor subtype ("GABA_BR2"). The cDNA sequence encoding GABA_BR2 is shown in Figures (1a-1n) as SEQ. ID. NO: 1. The GABA_BR2 amino acid sequence is provided in Figures (2a-2f) as SEQ. ID NO: 4.

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GABAB RECEPTOR

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RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority to Garrett et al. U.S. Serial No. 60/080,676, filed April 3, 1998, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety including the drawings.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a GABA $_{B}$ receptor, nucleic acid encoding a GABA $_{B}$ receptor, and uses of a GABA $_{B}$ receptor and nucleic acid encoding a GABA $_{B}$ receptor.

BACKGROUND

The references cited herein are not admitted to be prior art to the claimed invention.

GABA_B receptors are metabotropic receptors coupled to guanine-nucleotide-binding proteins (G-proteins). GABA_B receptors modulate synaptic transmission by inhibiting presynaptic transmitter release and by increasing K⁺ conductance responsible for long-lasting inhibitory postsynaptic potentials. (Kaupmann et al., Nature 386:239-246, 1997, hereby incorporated by reference herein.)

GABA_B receptors are found in the mammalian brain, in locations outside of the brain, and in lower species. Outside of the brain, GABA_B receptors have been identified on axon terminals and ganglion cell bodies of the autonomic nervous system, on fallopian tube and uterine intestinal smooth muscle cells, in the kidney cortex, urinary bladder muscle and on testicular interstitial cells. (See, Bowery, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 33:109-147, 1993, hereby incorporated by reference herein.)

 ${\sf GABA_B}$ receptors have been targeted to achieve therapeutic effects. Kerr and Ong, DDT 1:371-380, 1996, describe different compounds indicated to be ${\sf GABA_B}$ receptor agonists and ${\sf GABA_B}$ receptor antagonists. Kerr and Ong also review therapeutic implications of affecting GABA receptor activity including,

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spasticity and motor control, analgesia, epilepsy, cognitive effects, psychiatric disorders, alcohol dependence and withdrawal, feeding behavior, cardiovascular and respiratory functions, and peripheral functions.

Bittiger et al., Tips 4:391-394, 1993, review therapeutic applications of GABA_B receptor antagonists. Potential therapeutic applications noted by Bittiger et al. include cognitive processes, epilepsy, and depression.

Kaupmann et al., Nature 386:239-246, 1997, indicate that they cloned GABA $_{\rm B}$ receptors. Two GABA $_{\rm B}$ receptor proteins were indicated to be cloned from rat brain: GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1a and GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1b. GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1a differs from GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1b in that the N-terminal 147 residues are replaced by 18 amino acids. GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1a and GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1b appear to be splice variants. The cloned GABA $_{\rm B}$ receptors were indicated to negatively couple to adenylyl cyclases and show sequence similarity to the metabotropic receptors for L-glutamate(mGluR).

Kaupmann et al., Nature 386:239-246, 1997, indicate that bestfit sequence alignments with GABA_B and different mGluR subtypes indicates 18-23% amino acid sequence identity and 43-48% related residues. (Devereux et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 12:387-395, 1984, was referenced for carrying out bestfit sequence alignments.) No significant sequence similarity was found with GABA_A or GABA_C receptors, or with other G-protein-coupled receptors which were not mGluR.

Kaupmann et al., International Application Number PCT/EP97/01370, International Publication Number WO 97/46675, indicate that they have obtained rat GABA $_{\rm B}$ clones, GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rla and GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rlb; and human GABA $_{\rm B}$ clones, GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rla/b (representing a partial receptor clone) and GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rlb (representing a fulllength receptor clone). Amino acid sequence information, and encoding cDNA sequence information, is provided for the different human GABA $_{\rm B}$ clones.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention features a novel $GABA_B$ receptor subtype (" $GABA_BR2$ "). The cDNA sequence encoding $GABA_BR2$ is shown in Figures 1a-1n as SEQ. ID. NO. 1. The $GABA_BR2$ amino acid sequence is provided in Figures 2a-2f as SEQ. ID. NO. 4.

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Thus, a first aspect of the present invention describes a purified nucleic acid containing at least 18 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ. ID. NO. 1 which provides the nucleic acid encoding GABABR2. Preferably, the nucleic acid contains at least 27 contiguous nucleic acids, more preferably at least 45 contiguous nucleic acids, or most preferably the entire nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 1. Advantages of longer-length nucleic acid include producing longer-length protein fragments having the sequence of GABABR2 which can be used, for example, to produce antibodies; and increased nucleic acid probe specificity under higher stringent hybridization assay conditions.

By "purified" in reference to nucleic acid is meant the nucleic acid is present in a form (i.e., its association with other molecules) other than found in nature. For example, a purified receptor nucleic acid is separated from one or more nucleic acids which are present on the same chromosome. Preferably, the purified nucleic acid has been separated from at least 90% of the other nucleic acids present on the same chromosome. More preferably, the nucleic acid has been substantially purified such that it represents at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, and most preferably at least 95% of the total nucleic acids present.

Another example of purified nucleic acid is recombinant nucleic acid. Preferably, recombinant nucleic acid contains nucleic acid encoding GABA_BR2 or GABA_BR2 fragments cloned in a vector. The vector contains the necessary elements for introducing heterologous nucleic acid into cells for either expression or replication.

Preferably, the vector is an expression vector containing elements needed for expressing a cloned nucleic acid sequence to produce a polypeptide. The expression vector contains a promoter region directing the initiation of RNA transcription, and DNA sequences which when transcribed into RNA signal protein synthesis initiation.

Recombinant nucleic acid may contain nucleic acid encoding for $GABA_BR2$, a $GABA_BR2$ fragment, or a $GABA_BR2$ derivative, under the control of genomic $GABA_BR2$ nucleic acid regulatory elements, or under the control of exogenous regulatory elements including

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an exogenous promoter. By "exogenous" is meant a promoter that is not normally coupled in vivo transcriptionally to the coding sequence for $GABA_BR2$.

Another aspect of the present invention features a purified nucleic acid encoding at least 6 contiguous amino acids of the $GABA_BR2$ amino acid sequence which is provided as SEQ. ID. NO. 4. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, different combinations of nucleotides encode for the same polypeptide. Thus, numerous $GABA_BR2$ and $GABA_BR2$ fragments having the same amino acid sequences can be encoded for by different nucleic acid sequences. In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid encodes at least 12, at least 18, at least 54 contiguous amino acids, or the entire amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 4.

Another aspect of the present invention features a recombinant cell. The recombinant cell, which can be a tissue cell, is made up of a recombinant nucleic acid encoding GABA $_{\rm B}$ R2, a functional GABA $_{\rm B}$ R2 derivative, or a fragment thereof, and a cell able to express the nucleic acid. Recombinant cells have various uses including acting as biological factories to produce large amounts of polypeptides encoded for by the recombinant nucleic acid, as tools for screening for compounds which modulate GABA $_{\rm B}$ R activity, and as research tools to study the effects of GABA $_{\rm B}$ R activity.

Another aspect of the present invention features a purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid sequence region substantially complementary to a sequence region of the SEQ. ID. NO. 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ. ID. NO. 1. Such nucleic acid can be used, for example, to specifically detect the presence of nucleic acid encoding for $GABA_BR2$ or a close relative thereof.

Substantially complementary nucleic acid regions contain at least 18 nucleotides in a stretch of 20 contiguous nucleotides which are complementary. Complementary nucleic acid form Watson-Crick A-T, G-C, and A-U, hydrogen bonds. More preferably, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides which has at least 19 bases, most preferably 20 bases, complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ. ID. NO. 1.

Another aspect of the present invention features a purified

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polypeptide having at least 6 contiguous amino acids of the GABA_BR2 amino acid sequence. By "purified" in reference to a polypeptide is meant that the polypeptide is in a form (i.e., its association with other molecules) distinct from naturally occurring polypeptides. Preferably, the polypeptide has been substantially purified to represent at least 75%, more preferably 85%, most preferably 95% of the total protein present in a preparation. In preferred embodiments, the purified polypeptide has at least 12 contiguous, at least 18 contiguous, at least 54 contiguous, or the entire amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO. 4.

Another aspect of the present invention features a $GABA_BR2$ -binding agent comprising a molecule which binds to a polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO. 4. The binding agent is preferably a purified antibody. Other examples of binding agents include organic compounds which bind to $GABA_BR2$.

By "purified" in reference to a binding agent, such as an antibody, is meant that the binding agent is in a form (i.e., its association with other molecules) distinct from a naturally occurring binding agent, if the binding agent is found in nature. Preferably, the binding agent is an antibody provided as a purified preparation representing at least 1%, more preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 85%, most preferably at least 95% of the total protein in the preparation.

Another aspect of the present invention describes a method of making a $GABA_BR2$ or a fragment thereof. The method is carried out by incubating recombinant cells containing nucleic acid encoding $GABA_BR2$ or a fragment thereof under conditions where the nucleic acid is expressed.

Another aspect of the present invention describes a method of selecting for compounds able to modulate $GABA_BR$ activity. The method comprises the steps of (a) contacting a recombinant cell functionally expressing $GABA_BR2$ with a first test compound; and (b) measuring the ability of said test compound to affect $GABA_BR$ activity. Compounds modulating $GABA_BR$ activity either evoke a $GABA_BR$ activity, potentiate $GABA_BR$ activity, or inhibit a $GABA_BR$ activity. Cells functionally expressing $GABA_BR2$ also express $GABA_BR1a$ and/or $GABA_BR1b$.

Preferably, the ability of a plurality of different test compounds to affect $GABA_BR$ activity are tested. In preferred

embodiments at least 5, at least 10, at least 50 different compounds, and at least 100 different compounds are tested over a span of one week.

Other aspects of the present invention describe coexpression systems and the use of such systems to measure the activity at, or screen compounds active at, GABA $_B$ Rla, GABA $_B$ Rlb, or GABA $_B$ R2, preferably GABA $_B$ R2. The coexpression systems comprise at least one of GABA $_B$ Rla and GABA $_B$ Rlb, GABA $_B$ R2, and Gqo5.

Other aspects of the present invention describe coexpression systems and the use of such systems to measure the activity at, or screen compounds active at, GABA_BR1a, GABA_BR1b, or GABA_BR2. The coexpression systems comprise at least one of GABA_BR1a or GABA_BR1b, coexpressed with GABA_BR2 and Gqo5. The presence of Gqo5 provides for signal transduction swapping allowing for receptor activity to be measured by mobilization of intracellular calcium mediated by the activation of phospholipase C.

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Assays using the coexpression systems described above can be used to screen chemical libraries for compounds that modulate GABAB receptors. For example, in different embodiments, a library of compounds containing 10 or more compounds is screened at once; and 10 or more compounds are individually tested over the course of eight hours.

Preferably, the coexpression system is present in an isolated cell. An "isolated cell" includes tissue cells and refers to a cell present in a different environment (including a different concentration), than it is normally found in nature.

In other aspects, the invention describes transgenic nonhuman mammals containing a transgene encoding $GABA_BR2$, a $GABA_BR2$ fragment, or a derivative thereof; or a gene affecting the expression of $GABA_BR2$; and methods of creating a transgenic nonhuman mammal containing a transgene encoding an $GABA_BR2$, a $GABA_BR2$ fragment, or a derivative thereof.

Various examples are described herein. These examples are not intended in any way to limit the claimed invention.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following drawing, the description of the invention, the examples, and the claims.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figures 1a-1n illustrate the nucleic acid sequences encoding for the human $GABA_BR2$ designated SEQ. ID. NO. 1, human $GABA_BR1a$ designated SEQ. ID. NO. 2, and human $GABA_BR1b$ designated SEQ. ID. NO. 3.

Figures 2a-2f illustrate the amino acid sequences of the human $GABA_BR2$ (SEQ. ID. NO. 4); the rat $GABA_bR1a$ (SEQ. ID. NO. 5); the rat $GABA_bR1b$ protein (SEQ. ID. NO. 6); the human $GABA_bR1a$ (SEQ. ID. NO. 7); and the human $GABA_bR1a$ (SEQ. ID. NO. 8).

Figures 3a-3d provides the human calcium receptor nucleic acid sequence and the encoded for amino acid sequence.

Figure 4 illustrates functional expression of $\mbox{GABA}_{\mbox{\scriptsize B}}\mbox{R2}$ in Xenopus oocytes.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention features GABA_BR2. GABA_BR2 is closely related to GABA_BR1a and GABA_BR1b. Nucleic acid encoding for human GABA_BR2 has a sequence similarity of about 50% with nucleic acid encoding rat GABA_BR1a and rat GABA_BR1b. Human GABA_BR2 has a sequence identity of about 40% with rat GABA_BR1a and GABA_BR1b amino acid sequence.

Nucleic acid encoding $GABA_BR2$ was cloned by first identifying a human nucleic acid sequence approximately 38% identical to the nucleic acid sequence of rat $GABA_BR1$. Exact match polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers were designed based on sequences from the identified sequence and used to amplify human $GABA_BR2$ nucleic acid from a human cerebral cortex cDNA library. A PCR product encoding human $GABA_BR2$ was isolated and cloned.

Northern blot analysis revealed that an approximately 6.3 Kb human $GABA_BR2$ transcript was abundantly expressed in the human brain. Expression was not detected in the heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney or pancreas under conditions where $GABA_BR2$ transcript was identified in the human brain. Within the human brain $GABA_BR2$ is broadly expressed at variable levels.

Compounds modulating $GABA_BR$ activity can be obtained, for example, by screening a group, or library, of compounds to identify those compounds having the desired activity and then synthesizing such compounds. Thus, included in the present

invention is a method of making a $GABA_BR$ active compound by first screening for a compound having desired properties and then chemically synthesizing that compound.

5 Nucleic Acid Encoding GABABR2

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Nucleic acids encoding $GABA_BR2$ have a variety of different uses including one or more of the following: (1) producing receptor proteins which can be used, for example, for structure determination, to assay a molecule's activity on a receptor, and to obtain $GABA_BR2$ modulatory agents; (2) being sequenced to determine a receptor's nucleotide sequence which can be used, for example, as a basis for comparison with other receptors to determine conserved regions, determine unique nucleotide sequences for normal and altered receptors, and to determine nucleotide sequences to be used as target sites for antisense nucleic acids, ribozymes, hybridization detection probes, or PCR amplification primers; (3) as hybridization detection probes to detect the presence of a native receptor and/or a related receptor in a sample; (4) as PCR primers to generate particular nucleic acid sequence regions, for example, to generate regions to be probed by hybridization detection probes; and (5) to provide an extracellular domain, transmembrane domain, or extracellular domain for use in the construction of a chimeric receptor.

Hybridization probes and primers based on the GABA_BR2 sequence information provided herein can be used, for example, to obtain nucleic acid from different sources or to identify the presence of GABA_BR2 nucleic acid in a sample. Nucleic acid encoding proteins related to human GABA_BR2 can be obtained from human and nonhuman sources. Such related nucleic acids are useful for identifying important GABA_BR2 structural motifs and may also provide new therapeutic target sites.

Primer hybridization specificity to target nucleic acid can be adjusted by varying the hybridization conditions. When annealing at higher stringency conditions of 50-60°C, sequences which are greater than about 75% complementarity to the primer will be amplified. By employing lower stringency conditions, annealing at 35-37°C, sequences which are greater than about 40-50% complementarity to the primer will be amplified.

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Hybridization assay probes can be designed to detect the presence of a particular nucleic acid target sequence perfectly complementary to the probe and target sequences of lesser complementarity by varying the hybridization conditions and probe design. Factors affecting probe design, such as length, G and C content, possible self-complementarity, and wash conditions, are well known in the art. (See, for example, Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989).) Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, also discusses the design and use of degenerative probes based on polypeptide sequence information.

Preferably, the nucleic acid probes targeted to GABABR2 nucleic acid distinguish $GABA_BR2$ nucleic acid from $GABA_B1a$ and GABA_Blb nucleic acid. Such probes are readily designed by comparing the nucleic acid sequences of target $GABA_{B}R2\text{,}$ and nontarget $GABA_B1a$ and $GABA_B1b$, to obtain probes having proper probe:target and probe:non-target T_m characteristics. Preferably, the probe:target duplex T_{m} is at least about 5°C greater than the probe:non-target Tm.

Probes specific for a target contain a target complementary region and may also contain target non-complementary regions. The target non-complementary regions, if present, are designed not to affect the specificity of the probe. An example of a target non-complementary region is a nucleic acid sequence used as a capture sequence in a sandwich assay, where the capture sequence does not hybridize to target or non-target nucleic acids. (See, Stabinsky, U.S. Patent No. 4,739,044, and Ranki et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,563,419, both of which are incorporated by reference herein.)

The probes can be used under conditions of proper stringency conditions where target and non-target nucleic acid are distinguished. As the stringency conditions are increased, the complementarity of two nucleic acids required to form a stable duplex is also increased.

As a general guideline, high stringency conditions (e.g., hybridization at 50-65°C, 5X SSPC, 50% formamide, wash at 50-65°C, 0.5X SSPC) can be used to obtain hybridization between nucleic acid sequences having regions which are greater than about 90% complementary. Low stringency conditions (e.g., hybridization at $35-37^{\circ}\text{C}$, 5X SSPC, 40-45% formamide, wash at 42°C 1X SSPC) can be used so that sequences having regions greater than 35-45% complementarity will hybridize to the probe.

If desired, nucleic acid probes may be labeled with a detectable label using techniques well known in the art. Examples of detectable labels include radiolabels, enzymes, fluorescent molecules, and chemiluminescent molecules.

Any tissue can be used as a source for genomic DNA. However, with respect to RNA, the most preferred source is tissues which express elevated levels of $GABA_BR2$ or related proteins.

Specific nucleic acids can also be produced enzymatically using a host transformed with a plasmid encoding for the desired nucleic acid. Additionally, standard techniques for chemically synthesizing nucleic acids include solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis.

GABA_BR2 polypeptides

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 ${\sf GABA_BR2}$ polypeptides made up of ${\sf GABA_BR2}$, ${\sf GABA_BR2}$ fragments, and derivatives thereof have different uses including, being used to produce antibodies to determine the presence of the protein, and being used to screen for compounds able to bind to the protein. $GABA_BR2$ polypeptides are preferably produced using recombinant nucleic acid techniques.

Polypeptides can also be synthesized using solid phase techniques. Solid-phase synthesis is commenced from the carboxyterminal end of the peptide using an $\alpha\text{-amino}$ protected amino acid. BOC protective groups can be used for all amino groups even though other protective groups are suitable. For example, BOC-lys-OH can be esterified to chloromethylated polystyrene resin supports. The polystyrene resin support is preferably a copolymer of styrene with about 0.5 to 2% divinylbenzene as a cross-linking agent which causes the polystyrene polymer to be completely insoluble in certain organic solvents. See Stewart et al., Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis (1969), W.H. Freeman Co., San Francisco; and Merrifield, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 85:2149-2154, 1963. These and other methods of peptide synthesis are also exemplified by U.S. Patent Nos. 3,862,925; 3,842,067; 3,972,859; and 4,105,602.

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 $GABA_BR2$ derivatives, and nucleic acid encoding for $GABA_BR2$ derivatives can be produced using techniques well known in the art based upon the present disclosure. $GABA_BR2$ derivatives have a sequence similarity of at least 70%, more preferably at least 90%, even more preferably at least 95% sequence similarity to the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 4. Sequence similarity is preferably determined using BLASTN (Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410, 1990.)

Examples of specific types of derivatives include amino acid alterations such as deletions, substitutions, additions, and 10 amino acid modifications. A "deletion" refers to the absence of one or more amino acid residue(s) in the related polypeptide. "addition" refers to the presence of one or more amino acid residue(s) in the related polypeptide. Additions and deletions to a polypeptide may be at the amino terminus, the carboxy 15 terminus, and/or internal. Amino acid "modification" refers to the alteration of a naturally occurring amino acid to produce a non-naturally occurring amino acid. A "substitution" refers to the replacement of one or more amino acid residue(s) by another amino acid residue(s) in the polypeptide. Derivatives can 20 contain different combinations of alterations including more than one alteration and different types of alterations.

While the effect of an amino acid change varies depending upon factors such as phosphorylation, glycosylation, intra-chain linkages, tertiary structure, and the role of the amino acid in the active site or a possible allosteric site, it is generally preferred that the substituted amino acid is from the same group as the amino acid being replaced. To some extent the following groups contain amino acids which are interchangeable: the basic amino acids lysine, arginine, and histidine; the acidic amino acids aspartic and glutamic acids; the neutral polar amino acids serine, threonine, cysteine, glutamine, asparagine and, to a lesser extent, methionine; the nonpolar aliphatic amino acids glycine, alanine, valine, isoleucine, and leucine (however, because of size, glycine and alanine are more closely related and valine, isoleucine and leucine are more closely related); and the aromatic amino acids phenylalanine, tryptophan, and tyrosine. In addition, although classified in different categories, alanine, glycine, and serine seem to be interchangeable to some extent,

and cysteine additionally fits into this group, or may be classified with the polar neutral amino acids.

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While proline is a nonpolar neutral amino acid, its replacement represents difficulties because of its effects on conformation. Thus, substitutions by or for proline are not preferred, except when the same or similar conformational results can be obtained. The conformation conferring properties of proline residues may be obtained if one or more of these is substituted by hydroxyproline (Hyp).

Examples of modified amino acids include the following: altered neutral nonpolar amino acids such as ω -amino acids of the formula $H_2N(CH_2)_nCOOH$ where n is 2-6, sarcosine (Sar), t-butylalanine (t-BuAla), t-butylglycine (t-BuGly), N-methyl isoleucine (N-MeIle), and norleucine (Nleu); altered neutral aromatic amino acids such as phenylglycine; altered polar, but neutral amino acids such as citrulline (Cit) and methionine sulfoxide (MSO); altered neutral and nonpolar amino acids such as cyclohexyl alanine (Cha); altered acidic amino acids such as cysteic acid (Cya); and altered basic amino acids such as ornithine (Orn).

Preferred derivatives have one or more amino acid alteration(s) which do not significantly affect the receptor activity of the related receptor protein. In regions of the GABABR2 not necessary for receptor activity amino acids may be deleted, added or substituted with less risk of affecting activity. In regions required for receptor activity, amino acid alterations are less preferred as there is a greater risk of affecting receptor activity. Such alterations should be conservative alterations. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity which acts as a functional equivalent.

Conserved regions tend to be more important for protein activity than non-conserved regions. Standard procedures can be used to determine the conserved and non-conserved regions important of receptor activity using *in vitro* mutagenesis techniques or deletion analyses and measuring receptor activity as described by the present disclosure.

Derivatives can be produced using standard chemical techniques and recombinant nucleic acid techniques.

Modifications to a specific polypeptide may be deliberate, as through site-directed mutagenesis and amino acid substitution during solid-phase synthesis, or may be accidental such as through mutations in hosts which produce the polypeptide.

Polypeptides including derivatives can be obtained using standard techniques such as those described by Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989). For example, Chapter 15 of Sambrook describes procedures for sitedirected mutagenesis of cloned DNA.

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GABABR2 Antibodies

Antibodies binding $GABA_BR2$ have various uses such as being used as therapeutic agents to modulate $GABA_BR$ activity; as diagnostic tools for determining $GABA_BR2$ number; as research tools for studying receptor synthesis, structure, and function; and as a tool by purifying $GABA_BR2$.

 $GABA_BR2$, and $GABA_BR2$ fragments retaining antigenic determinants, can be used to generate antibodies recognizing $GABA_BR2$. Preferably, polypeptide fragments used to generate antibodies are at least six amino acid in length. Both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies can be generated.

Antibodies can be produced using standard techniques such as those described by Harlow and Lane in Antibodies, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. Sources of immunogens for antibody production include purified $GABA_BR2$, $GABA_BR2$ fragments, and whole cells expressing $GABA_BR2$. present invention also includes hybridoma cells secreting monoclonal antibodies to $GABA_BR2$.

Recombinant Cells 30

Nucleic acid expressing a functional $GABA_BR2$ can be used to create transfected cells lines functionally expressing $GABA_BR2$. Such cell lines have a variety of uses such as being used for high-throughput screening for compounds modulating ${\tt GABA_BR}$ activity; being used to assay binding to $GABA_BR2$; and as factories to produce large amounts of $GABA_BR2$, or $GABA_BR2$ fragments.

A variety of cell lines can couple exogenously expressed receptors to endogenous functional responses. Cell lines such as NIH-3T3, HeLa, NG115, CHO, HEK 293 and COS7 which are expected to lack $GABA_BR2$ can be tested to confirm that they lack an endogenous

GABA_BR2. Production of stable transfectants can be accomplished by transfection of an appropriate cell line with an expression vector, such as the eukaryotic pMSG vectors. Expression vectors containing a promoter region, such as the mouse mammary tumor virus promoter (MMTV), drive high-level transcription of cDNAs in a variety of mammalian cells. In addition, these vectors contain genes for selecting cells stably expressing cDNA of interest.

The selectable marker in the pMSG vectors encodes an enzyme, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (XGPRT), conferring resistance to a metabolic inhibitor that is added to the culture to kill nontransfected cells.

The most effective method for transfection of eukaryotic cell lines with plasmid DNA varies with the given cell type. The $GABA_BR2$ expression construct will be introduced into cultured cells by the appropriate technique, such as Ca2+ phosphate precipitation, DEAE-dextran transfection, lipofection or electroporation. Expression of the $GABA_BR2$ cDNA in cell lines can be assessed by solution hybridization and Northern blot analysis. 20

Assaying For Compounds Modulating GABABR Activity

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The ability of compounds to modulate GABABR activity can be assayed by measuring alterations of cellular processes affected by $GABA_BR$ activity. Generally, a $GABA_BR2$ agonist is present when measuring antagonist activity. However, protein fusions can be created, for example, where an agonist extracellular binding domain of $GABA_BR2$ is swapped with the agonist binding domain of a different receptor allowing for the measurement of antagonist activity using an agonist of the different receptor; or where the intracellular domain of $GABA_BR2$ is swapped with the intracellular domain of a different receptor allowing for the measuring of $GABA_BR$ activity by measuring intracellular effects caused by the different receptor.

Chimeric proteins are preferably produced using recombinant nucleic acid techniques to provide an appropriate nucleic acid encoding for the chimeric protein. Preferably, portions of ${\sf GABA_BR2}$ are swapped with portions of the calcium receptor. The $GABA_BR2$ extracellular domain is made up of approximately amino

acids 1-422 Of SEQ. ID. NO. 4, the GABA $_{\rm B}$ R2 transmembrane domain is made up of approximately amino acids 423-686 Of SEQ. ID. NO. 4, and the $GABA_BR2$ intracellular domain is made up of approximately amino acids 687-883 Of SEQ. ID. NO. 4. The human calcium receptor amino acid and encoding nucleic acid is provided in Figure 3. The calcium receptor extracellular domain is made up of approximately amino acids 1-612, the calcium receptor transmembrane domain is made up of approximately amino acids 613-862, and the calcium receptor intracellular domain is made up of approximately amino acids 863-1078. Calcium receptor activity can be measured using techniques well known in the art such as those described by Brown et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,688,938, hereby incorporated by reference herein.

15 Binding Assays

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The present invention also includes using $GABA_{B}R2$ and fragments thereof in binding assays. Binding assays can be carried out using techniques well known in the art. Binding assays preferably employ radiolabeled binding agents.

An example of a binding assay is carried out by first attaching $GABA_BR2$, or a fragment thereof, to a solid-phase support to create an affinity matrix. The affinity matrix is then contacted with potential $GABA_BR2$ binding agents. A large library of compounds may be used to determine those compounds binding to the affinity matrix. Bound compounds can be eluted from the column.

Transgenic Animals

The present invention also concerns the construction and use of transgenic animals, and transformed cells, encoding GABA $_{\theta}R2$. 30 Transgenic nonhuman mammals are particularly useful as an in vivo test system for studying the effects of introducing $GABA_BR2$; regulating the expression of $GABA_BR2$ (e.g., through the introduction of additional genes, antisense nucleic acids, or ribozymes); and studying the effect of compounds which mimic or 35 block the effect of GABABR2.

Experimental model systems for studying the physiological role of the $GABA_8R2$ can be created having varying degrees of

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receptor expression. For example, nucleic acid encoding a receptor may be inserted into cells naturally expressing the receptor such that the gene is expressed at much higher levels. Alternatively, a recombinant gene may be used to inactivate the endogenous gene by homologous recombination and, thereby, create an $GABA_BR2$ deficient cell, tissue, or animal.

Inactivation of a gene can be caused, for example, by using a recombinant gene engineered to contain an insertional mutation (e.g., the neo gene). The recombinant gene is inserted into the genome of a recipient cell, tissue or animal, and inactivates transcription of the receptor. Such a construct may be introduced into a cell, such as an embryonic stem cell, by techniques such as transfection, transduction, and injection. Stem cells lacking an intact receptor sequence may generate transgenic animals deficient in the receptor.

Preferred test models are transgenic animals. A transgenic animal has cells containing DNA which has been artificially inserted into a cell and inserted into the genome of the animal which develops from that cell. Preferred transgenic animals are primates, mice, rats, cows, pigs, horses, goats, sheep, dogs and cats.

A variety of methods are available for producing transgenic animals. For example, DNA can be injected into the pronucleus of a fertilized egg before fusion of the male and female pronuclei, or injected into the nucleus of an embryonic cell (e.g., the nucleus of a two-cell embryo) following the initiation of cell division (Brinster et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 82: 4438-4442, 1985). By way of another example, embryos can be infected with viruses, especially retroviruses, modified to carry $GABA_BR2$ nucleotide sequences.

Pluripotent stem cells derived from the inner cell mass of the embryo and stabilized in culture can be manipulated in culture to incorporate nucleotide sequences of the invention. A transgenic animal can be produced from such stem cells through implantation into a blastocyst that is implanted into a foster mother and allowed to come to term. Animals suitable for transgenic experiments can be obtained from standard commercial sources such as Charles River (Wilmington, MA), Taconic (Germantown, NY), and Harlan Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis, IN).

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Methods for the culturing of embryonic stem (ES) cells and the subsequent production of transgenic animals by the introduction of DNA into ES cells using methods such as electroporation, calcium phosphate/DNA precipitation and direct injection are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, for example, Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells, A Practical Approach, E.J. Robertson, ed., IRL Press (1987).

Procedures for embryo manipulations are well known in the art. Procedures for manipulating rodent embryo and for microinjecting DNA into the pronucleus of the zygote are well known in the art. Microinjection procedures for fish, amphibian eggs and birds are well known in the art and are described, for example, in Houdebine and Chourrout, Experientia 47: 897-905, 1991. Procedures for introducing DNA into tissues of animals are well known in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050.

Transfection and isolation of desired clones can be carried out using standard techniques (e.g., E.J. Robertson, supra). example, random gene integration can be carried out by cotransfecting nucleic acid with a gene encoding antibiotic resistance. Alternatively, for example, the gene encoding antibiotic resistance is physically linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding GABABR2.

DNA molecules introduced into ES cells can also be integrated into the chromosome through the process of homologous recombination. (E.g., Capecchi, Science 244: 1288-1292, 1989.) Methods for positive selection of the recombination event (e.g., neomycin resistance) and dual positive-negative selection (e.g., neomycin resistance and gancyclovir resistance) and the subsequent identification of the desired clones by PCR have been described in references such as Capecchi, supra and Joyner et al., Nature 338:153-156, 1989, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

The final phase of the procedure is to inject targeted ES cells into blastocysts and to transfer the blastocysts into pseudopregnant females. The resulting chimeric animals are bred and the offspring are analyzed by Southern blotting to identify individuals carrying the transgene.

An example describing the preparation of a transgenic mouse

is as follows. Female mice are induced to superovulate and placed with males. The mated females are sacrificed by CO_2 asphyxiation or cervical dislocation and embryos are recovered from excised oviducts. Surrounding cumulus cells are removed. Pronuclear embryos are then washed and stored until the time of injection.

Randomly cycling adult female mice paired with vasectomized males serve as recipients for implanted embryos. Recipient females are mated at the same time as donor females and embryos are transferred surgically to recipient females.

Procedures for generating transgenic rats are similar to that of mice. (E.g., Hammer et al., Cell 63:1099-1112, 1990.) Procedures for producing transgenic non-rodent mammals and other animals are well known in art. (E.g., Houdebine and Chourrout, supra; Pursel et al., Science 244:1281-1288, 1989; and Simms et al., Bio/Technology 6:179-183, 1988.)

Therapeutic Modulation

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Different types of diseases and disorders can be treated using compounds modulating $GABA_BR$ activity. Additionally, such compounds can be used prophylactically. Compounds modulating $GABA_BR$ activity can be administered to patients who would benefit from such treatment. Patients are mammals, preferably humans.

Modulating GABA_BR activity can be carried to achieve useful therapeutic effects such as preventing or treating one or more of the following: spasticity and motor control disorders using GABA_BR agonists; pain, using GABA_BR antagonists; cognitive disorders using GABA_BR antagonists; neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease; psychiatric disorders, such as depression using GABA_BR agonists; alcohol dependence and withdrawal using GABA_BR antagonists; feeding behavior; cardiovascular and respiratory disorders with antagonists exerting an excitatory effect and agonists depressing inspiratory neurons; and peripheral function disorders.

Modulators of GABA_BR activity can be administered to a patient using standard techniques. Techniques and formulations generally may be found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, $18^{\rm th}$ ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1990 (hereby incorporated by reference herein).

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Suitable dosage forms, in part, depend upon the use or the route of entry, for example, oral, transdermal, transmucosal, or by injection (parenteral). Such dosage forms should allow the therapeutic agent to reach a target cell whether the target cell is present in a multicellular host or in culture. For example, pharmacological compounds or compositions injected into the blood stream should be soluble. Other factors are well known in the art, and include considerations such as toxicity and dosage forms which retard the therapeutic agent from exerting its effect.

Therapeutic compounds can be formulated as pharmaceutically acceptable salts and complexes thereof. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are non-toxic salts in the amounts and concentrations at which they are administered. The preparation of such salts can facilitate the pharmacological use by altering the physical characteristics of the compound without preventing it from exerting its physiological effect. Useful alterations in physical properties include lowering the melting point to facilitate transmucosal administration and increasing the solubility to facilitate administering higher concentrations of the drug.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound may be present as a complex. Examples of complexes include an 8chlorotheophylline complex (analogous to, e.g., dimenhydrinate:diphenhydramine 8-chlorotheophylline (1:1) complex; Dramamine) and various cyclodextrin inclusion complexes.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include acid addition salts such as those containing sulfate, hydrochloride, fumarate, maleate, phosphate, sulfamate, acetate, citrate, lactate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, ptoluenesulfonate, cyclohexylsulfamate and quinate.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be obtained from acids such as hydrochloric acid, maleic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfamic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, cyclohexylsulfamic acid, fumaric acid, and quinic acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts also include basic addition salts such as those containing benzathine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine, procaine,

aluminum, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, ammonium, alkylamine, and zinc, when acidic functional groups, such as carboxylic acid or phenol are present. For example, see Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, p. 1445, 1990. Such salts can be prepared using the appropriate corresponding bases.

Carriers or excipients can also be used to facilitate administration of therapeutic agents. Examples of carriers include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars such as lactose, glucose, or sucrose, or types of starch, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols and physiologically compatible solvents. Examples of physiologically compatible solvents include sterile solutions of water for injection (WFI), saline solution and dextrose.

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GABA_BR modulating compounds can be administered by different routes including intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, oral, topical (transdermal), or transmucosal administration. For systemic administration, oral administration is preferred. For oral administration, for example, the compounds can be formulated into conventional oral dosage forms such as capsules, tablets, and liquid preparations such as syrups, elixirs, and concentrated drops.

Alternatively, injection (parenteral administration) may be used, e.g., intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, and subcutaneous. For injection, compounds are formulated in liquid solutions, preferably, in physiologically compatible buffers or solutions, such as saline solution, Hank's solution, or Ringer's solution. In addition, the compounds may be formulated in solid form and redissolved or suspended immediately prior to use. Lyophilized forms can also be produced.

Systemic administration can be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are well known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, bile salts and fusidic acid derivatives. In addition, detergents may be used to facilitate permeation. Transmucosal administration, for example, may be through nasal sprays, rectal suppositories, or vaginal suppositories.

For topical administration, compounds can be formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams, as is well known in the art.

The amounts of various $GABA_BR$ modulating compounds to be administered can be determined by standard procedures taking into account factors such as the compound IC_{50} , EC_{50} , the biological half-life of the compound, the age, size and weight of the patient, and the disease or disorder associated with the patient. The importance of these and other factors to be considered are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, the amount is expected to preferably be between about 0.01 and 50 mg/kg of the animal to be treated.

EXAMPLES

The example provided below illustrates different aspects and embodiments of the present invention. The example is not intended 15 to limit the claimed invention.

Functional expression of GABA,R2

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Xenopus oocytes were co-injected with in vitro transcribed RNA (7 ng) encoding $GABA_BR1a,\ GABA_BR2$ and chimeric Gqo5. Chimeric Gqo5 is described in Nature 363:274-276, 1993. Coexpression of the different proteins was employed because GABABR functions as a heterodimer of the subunits GABABR1 or GABABR2 (Jones et al. Nature 396:674-679, 1998). Following a 72 hour incubation, the oocytes were voltage clamped using standard electrophysiological 25 techniques (Hille, B., Ionic Channels of Excitable membranes, pp. 30-33, Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA, 1992). Activation of the receptor heterodimers was detected by increases in the calcium-activated chloride current.

Application of the $GABA_B$ receptor agonist baclofen caused dose-dependent, reversible, oscillatory increases in the calciumactivated chloride current as shown in Figure 4, with an EC $_{50}$ of approximately 1 μM . These responses were completely blocked by the competitive GABA_B receptor antagonist SCH 50911 (100 μM). Oocytes expressing GABA_B receptor heterodimers with the inwardly rectifying potassium channels (GIRKS; Kir3.1/3.2/3.4) were used as the positive control (Jones et al., Nature 396:674-679, 1998.) Thus, the use of the chimeric G-Protein Gqo5 promotes signal transduction through mobilization of intracellular calcium.

Other embodiments are within the following claims. Thus, while several embodiments have been shown and described, various modifications may be made, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

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Claims

- A purified nucleic acid comprising at least 18
 contiguous nucleotides of a nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ
 ID NO: 1.
 - 2. The purified nucleic acid of claim 1, comprising at least 27 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1.

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- 3. The purified nucleic acid of claim 2, comprising at least 45 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 15 4. The purified nucleic acid of claim 3, comprising the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 5. A purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding at least 6 contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
 - 6. The purified nucleic acid of claim 5, wherein said nucleic acid encodes at least 12 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

- 7. The purified nucleic acid of claim 6, wherein said nucleic acid encodes at least 18 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
- 30 8. The purified nucleic acid of claim 7, wherein said nucleic acid encodes at least 54 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
- 9. The purified nucleic acid of claim 8, wherein said
 35 nucleic acid encodes the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID.
 NO: 4.
 - 10. The purified nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9, wherein said nucleic acid is substantially purified.

11. The purified nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9, wherein said nucleic acid is recombinant nucleic acid which is part of an expression vector.

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- 12. The purified nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9, wherein said nucleic acid is transcriptionally coupled to an exogenous promoter.
- 13. A recombinant cell comprising the expression vector of claim 11.
- 14. A recombinant cell made by a process comprising the step of introducing the nucleic acid of any one of claims 1-12 into a cell.
 - 15. A purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides of which at least 18 nucleotides are complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
 - 16. The nucleic acid of claim 15, wherein said purified nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides which has at least 19 bases complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 17. The nucleic acid of claim 16, wherein said purified nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides which is complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 35 18. A purified polypeptide comprising at least 6 contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
 - 19. The purified polypeptide of claim 18, comprising at least 12 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence

provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

- 20. The purified polypeptide of claim 19, comprising at least 18 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
 - 21. The purified polypeptide of claim 20, comprising at least 54 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

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- 22. The purified polypeptide of claim 21, consisting of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
- 23. The polypeptide of any one of claims 18-22, wherein said polypeptide is substantially purified.
 - 24. A purified $GABA_BR2$ -binding agent comprising a molecule which binds to a polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

- 25. The binding agent of claim 24, wherein said binding agent is an antibody.
- 26. A method of making a GABA_BR2 or fragment thereof comprising the step of incubating the recombinant cells of claim 13 under conditions wherein the nucleic acid encoding for the GABA_BR2 is expressed.
- 27. The method of claim 26, further comprising the step of purifying said GABA_BR2 or fragment thereof.
 - $28.\ A$ method of selecting for a compound modulating $GABA_BR$ activity comprising the steps of
- a) contacting a recombinant cell functionally expressing $GABA_BR2$ with a first test compound; and
 - b) measuring the ability of said test compound to affect $GABA_BR$ activity to select for said compound modulating $GABA_BR$ activity.

- 29. The method of claim 28, wherein the ability of a plurality of different test compounds to affect GABA $_BR$ activity are tested to select for said compound modulating GABA $_BR$ activity.
- 5 30. A coexpression system comprising
 - a) a cell;

- b) at least one of $GABA_BRla$ and $GABA_BRlb$, which is present in said cell;
 - c) $GABA_BR2$, which is present in said cell; and
- 10 d) Gqo5, which is present in said cell.
- 31. A method of screening for one or more compounds active at $GABA_BRla$, $GABA_BRlb$, or $GABA_BR2$ comprising the steps of contacting the coexpression system of claim 30 with at least one of said compounds and measuring the ability of said compounds to effect the mobilization of intracellular calcium.
- 32. The method of claim 31, wherein 10 or more compounds are individually tested for their ability to effect the 20 mobilization of intracellular calcium over the course of 8 hours.
 - 33. A transgenic nonhuman mammal comprising a nonhuman mammal and a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide comprising 6 contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

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ClustalW Formatted Alignments

SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	NO.	2	Α	T T T	G	Т	Т	G	С	Т	G	С	T	G	С	Т	G	С	T	Α	С	T	G	G	С	G	С
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	NO.	2	С	G A G	С	Т	С	Т	Т	С	С	T	С	С	G	С	С	С	С	С	С	G	G	G	С	G	С
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	NO.	2	G	C G G	G	С	G	G	G	G	С	G	С	Α	G	Α	С	С	С	С	С	Α	Α	С	G	С	С
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	NO.	. 2	Α	A C C	С	T	С	Α	G	Α	Α	G	G	T	T	G	С	С	Α	G	Α	T	C	Α	T	Α	С
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	NO	. 2	Α	C C T	С	С	G	С	С	С	T	G	G	G	Α	Α	G	G	G	G	G	С	Α	T	С	Α	G
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	NO	. 2	G	C T C	Α	С	С	G	G	G	G	С	С	T	G	Α	С	T	С	G	G	G	Α	С	С	Α	G
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	ID.	. NO	. 2	G	C T G	G	Α	A	G	G	С	Т	A	T	С	Α	Α	С	T	T	С	С	T	G	С	С	Α	G
SEQ. SEQ. SEQ.	. ID	. NO	. 2	T	G	G	Α	С	T	Α	T	G	Α	G	Α	T	T	G	Α	G	T	Α	T	G	T	G	T	
SEQ SEQ SEQ	. ID	. NC	2.2	С	С	G	G	G	G	G	G	Α	G	С	G	С	G	Α	G	G	T	G	G	T	G	G	G	G

SEQ. ID. NO.1 GTGTGCTCCCCGCCGTGGAACTGGC SEQ. ID. NO. 2 CCCAAGGTCCGCAAGTGCCTGGCCA SEQ. ID. NO. 3 GAGATGGCGCTGGAGGACGTGAATA SEQ. ID. NO.1 CATCGAGCAGATCCGCAACGAGTCA SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ACGGCTCCTGGACAGATATGGACAC SEQ. ID. NO. 3 GCCGCAGGGACATCCTGCCGGACTA SEQ. ID. NO.1 CTCCTGCGCCCCTACTTCCTCGACC SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ACCCAGCCGCTGTGTCCGAATCTGC SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TGAGCTCAAGCTCATCCACCACGAC SEQ. ID. NO.1 TGCGGCTCTATGACACGGAGTGCGA SEQ. ID. NO. 2 TCCAAGTCTTATTGACCCTGGAAA SEQ. ID. NO. 3 AGCAAGTGTGATCCAGGCCAAGCCA SEQ. ID. NO.1 CAACGCAAAAGGGTTGAAAGCCTTC SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ATGGGAAGGTTTTCCTGACGGGTGG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 CCAAGTACCTATATGAGCTGCTCTA SEQ. ID. NO.1 TACGATGCAATAAAATACGGGCCGA SEQ. ID. NO. 2 GGACCTCCCAGCTCTGGACGGAGCC SEQ. ID. NO. 3 CAACGACCCTATCAAGATCATCCTT SEQ. ID. NO.1 ACCACTTGATGGTGTTTGGAGGCGT SEQ. ID. NO. 2 CGGGTGGATTTCCGGTGTGACCCCG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 A T G C C T G G C T G C A G C T C T G T C T C C A SEQ. ID. NO.1 CTGTCCATCCGTCACATCCATT SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ACTTCCATCTGGTGGGCAGCTCCCG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 CGCTGGTGGCTGAGGCTGCTAGGAT SEQ. ID. NO.1 GCAGAGTCCCTCCAAGGCTGGAATC SEQ. ID. NO. 2 GAGCATCTGTAGTCAGGGCCAGTGG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 GTGGAACCTCATTGTGCTTTCCTAT SEQ. ID. NO.1 TGGTGCAGCTTTCTTTGCTGCAAC SEQ. ID. NO. 2 AGCACCCCAAGCCCCACTGCCAGG

SEQ. ID. NO. 3 GGCTCCAGCTCACCAGCCCTGTCAA

SEQ. ID. NO.1 CACGCCTGTTCTAGCCGATAAGAAA SEQ. ID. NO. 2 TGAATCGAACGCCACACTCAGAACG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 ACCGGCAGCGTTTCCCCACTTTCTT SEQ. ID. NO.1 AAATACCCTTATTCTTTCGGACCG SEQ. ID. NO. 2 GCGCGCAGTGTACATCGGGGCACTG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 CCGAACGCACCCATCAGCCACACTC T C C C A T C A G A C A A T G C G G T G A A T C C SEQ. ID. NO.1 SEQ. ID. NO. 2 TTTCCCATGAGCGGGGGCTGGCCAG SEQ. ID. NO. 3 CACAACCCTACCCGCGTGAAACTCT AGCCATTCTGAAGTTGCTCAAGCAC SEQ. ID. NO.1 SEQ. ID. NO. 2 GGGGCCAGGCCTGCCAGCCGGGT SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TTGAAAAGTGGGGCTGGAAGAAA T A C C A G T G G A A G C G C G T G G G C A C G C SEQ. ID. NO.1 SEQ. ID. NO. 2 GGAGATGGCGCTGGAGGACGTGAAT SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TGCTACCATCCAGCAGACCACTGAG SEQ. ID. NO.1 TGACGCAAGACGTTCAGAGGTTCTC SEQ. ID. NO. 2 AGCCGCAGGGACATCCTGCCGGACT SEQ. ID. NO. 3 G T C T T C A C T T C G A C T C T G G A C G A C C T G A G G T G C G G A A T G A C C T G A C T G G A SEQ. ID. NO.1 SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ATGAGCTCAAGCTCATCCACCACGA SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TGGAGGAACGAGTGAAGGAGGCTGG SEQ. ID. NO.1 GTTCTGTATGGCGAGGACATTGAGA SEQ. ID. NO. 2 CAGCAAGTGTGATCCAGGCCAAGCC SEQ. ID. NO. 3 AATTGAGATTACTTTCCGCCAGAGT SEQ. ID. NO.1 TTTCAGACACCGAGAGCTTCTCCAA SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ACCAAGTACCTATATGAGCTGCTCT SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TTCTTCTCAGATCCAGCTGTGCCCG SEQ. ID. NO.1 CGATCCCTGTACCAGTGTCAAAAG SEQ. ID. NO. 2 ACAACGACCCTATCAAGATCATCCT SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TCAAAACCTGAAGCGCCAGGATGC

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8 / 25

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SEQ. ID. NO.1 AAAGAAGATTCTAAAACGTCCACCT
SEQ. ID. NO. 2 TACATGGCTTGGCATTTCTATGGT
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SEQ. ID. NO. 2 TACAAGGGGCTGCTGCTGCTGG
SEQ. ID. NO. 3 AAGGAGACCGTGAACTGGAAAAGA
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SEQ. ID. NO. 3 TCATTGCTGAGAAAGAGAGCGTGT
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SEQ. ID. NO. 2 GATCACCGGGCTGTGGGCATGGCTA
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FIGURE 1L

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SEQ. ID. NO.3

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SEQ. ID. NO. 2
SEQ. ID. NO. 3

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SEQ. ID. NO.3

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ClustalW Formatted Alignments

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SEQ. II SEQ. II SEQ. II SEQ. II	D. NO D. NO D. NO	. 5 . 6 . 7	K S S	S K K	L Y C S C	L D Y	T P L	L G T	E Q L	N A E	G T N	K K G	V Y K	F L V	L Y F	T E L	G L T	G L G	D Y G	L N D	P D L	A P P	L I A	D K L	G I D	A I G	R L A
SEQ. I SEQ. I SEQ. I SEQ. I	ID. NO ID. NO ID. NO	2.5 2.6 2.7	V M R	E P V	F G D	R C F	C S R	D S C	P V D	D S P	F T D	H L F	L V H	V A L	G E V	S A G	S A S	R R S	S M R	V W S	C N I	S L C	Q I S	G V Q	Q L G	W S Q	S Y W
SEQ. I SEQ. I SEQ. I SEQ. I	ID. NO ID. NO ID. NO). 5). 6). 7	T G S	P S T	K S P	P S K	H P P	C A H	Q L C	V S Q	N N V	R R N	T Q R	P R T	H F P	S P H	E T S	R F E	R F R	A R R	V T A	Y H V	I P Y	G S I	A A G	L T A	F L L

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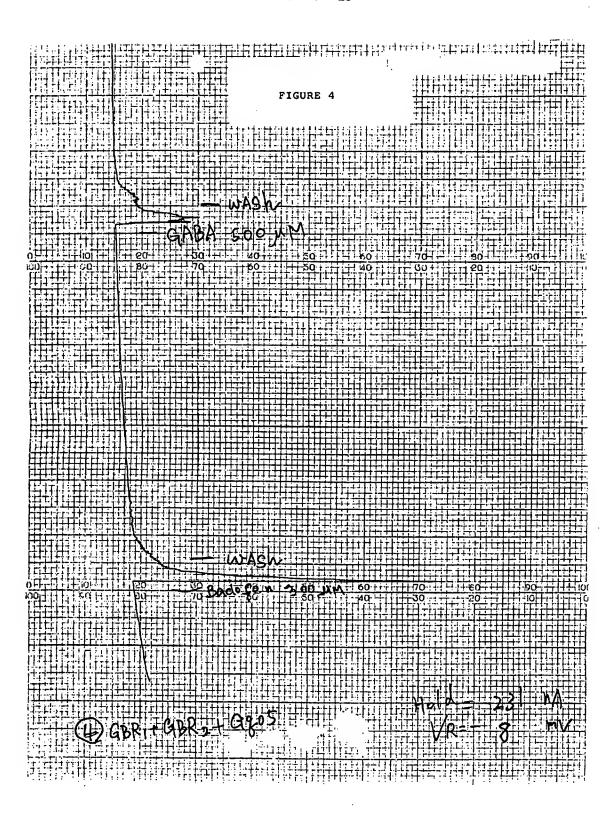
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Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser 305 310 Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile 330 325 Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly 375 380 Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe 390 Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Glu 405 410 Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala 425 Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys 440 435 Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln 455 Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu 470 475 465 Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly 530 535 Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln 565 570 Ile Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile 585 Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys 600

10

Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala Leu 630 Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Ser 645 650 Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly 665 Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His 680 Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met Asp 710 715 Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val Ser 745 Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Lys Lys Met Asn Thr Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys Leu 810 Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr Leu 840 Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly Glu 850 Trp Gln Ser Glu Thr Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr Asn 870 875 Asn Asn Glu Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu Arg

905

900

11

His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro 915 920 . 925

Thr Pro Pro Asp Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu Pro 930 935 940

Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys 945 950 955 960

<210> 6

<211> 844

<212> PRT

<213> Rat

<400> 6

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Leu Leu Val Met Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Val Trp Ala Ser His Ser 20 25 30

Pro His Leu Pro Arg Pro His Pro Arg Val Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser 35 40 45

Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly 50 55 60

Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu 85 90 95

Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu 100 105 110

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly
115 120 125

Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn 130 135 140

Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg 145 150 155 160

Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro Ser Ala Thr Leu His 165 170 175

Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile 180 185 190

Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp 195 200 205

12

Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln 210 215 Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln 230 Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Thr Tyr Asp 280 Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly 290 295 His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser 310 315 Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg 325 330 Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser 390 395 Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg 410 Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys 420 Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln Ile Leu Val Ile 455 Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile Ser Val Ser Val 475 Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn 485 Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu 500 505

Asn	Asn	Leu 515	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Cys 520	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala 525	Ala	Vaľ	Phe
Pro	Leu 530	Gly	Leu	Asp	Gly	Tyr 535	His	Ile	Gly	Arg	Ser 540	Gln	Phe	Pro	Phe
Val 545	Cys	Gln	Ala	Arg	Leu 550	Trp	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu 555	Gly	Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly 560
Tyr	Gly	Ser	Met	Phe 565	Thr	Lys	Ile	Trp	Trp 570	Val	His	Thr	Val	Phe 575	Thr
Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu 580	Lys	Lys	Glu	Trp	Arg 585	Lys	Thr	Leu	Glu	Pro 590	Trp	Lys
Leu	Tyr	Ala 595	Thr	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu 600	Val	Gly	Met	Asp	Val 605	Leu	Thr	Leu
Ala	Ile 610	Trp	Gln	Ile	Val	Asp 615	Pro	Leu	His	Arg	Thr 620	Ile	Glu	Thr	Phe
Ala 625	Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro	Lys 630	Glu	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val 635	Ser	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gln 640
Leu	Glu	His	Cys	Ser 645	Ser	Lys	Lys	Met	Asn 650	Thr	Trp	Leu	Gly	Ile 655	Phe
_			660		•			665					670	Ala	
		675					680					685		Ala	
	690					695					700			Ala	
705					710					715				Phe	720
Ser	Leu	Ala	Ile	Val 725	Phe	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Ile 730	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Leu 735	Phe
Val	Pro	Lys	Met 740	Arg	Arg	Leu	Ile	Thr 745	Arg	Gly	Glu	Trp	Gln 750	Ser	Glu
Thr	Gln	Asp 755	Thr	Met	Lys	Thr	Gly 760	Ser	Ser	Thr	Asn	Asn 765	Asn	Glu	Glu
Glu	Lys 770	Ser	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu 775	Lys	Glu	Asn	Arg	Glu 780	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ile
Ile 785	Ala	Glu	Lys	Glu	Glu 790	Arg	Val	Ser	Glu	Leu 795	Arg	His	Gln	Leu	Gln 800
Ser	Arg	Gln	Gln	Leu 805	Arg	Ser	Arg	Arg	His 810	Pro	Pro	Thr	Pro	Pro 815	Asp

14

Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu 820 825 830

Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr Lys 835 840

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<211> 961

<212> PRT

<213> Human

<400> 7

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Ala Gly Gly Ala Gln Thr Pro Asn Ala Thr Ser Glu Gly Cys Gln Ile 20 25 30

Ile His Pro Pro Trp Glu Gly Gly Ile Arg Tyr Arg Gly Leu Thr Arg
35 40 45

Asp Gln Val Lys Ala Ile Asn Phe Leu Pro Val Asp Tyr Glu Ile Glu 50 55 60

Tyr Val Cys Arg Gly Glu Arg Glu Val Val Gly Pro Lys Val Arg Lys 70 75 80

Cys Leu Ala Asn Gly Ser Trp Thr Asp Met Asp Thr Pro Ser Arg Cys , 85 90 95

Val Arg Ile Cys Ser Lys Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Gly Lys Val 100 105 110

Phe Leu Thr Gly Gly Asp Leu Pro Ala Leu Asp Gly Ala Arg Val Asp 115 120 125

Phe Arg Cys Asp Pro Asp Phe His Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Arg Ser Ile 130 135 140

Cys Ser Gln Gly Gln Trp Ser Thr Pro Lys Pro His Cys Gln Val Asn 145 150 155 160

Arg Thr Pro His Ser Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe 165 170 175

Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val 180 185 190

Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp 195 200 205

Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln 210 215 220

15

Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile 235 Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro 275 Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp 295 Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr 305 Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Ile Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Asp Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro 425 Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu 440 Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe 455 Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp 520 515

Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly 535 Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp 570 Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe 585 Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn 615 Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala 630 635 Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu 665 Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met 710 Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg

Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val

Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Arg Lys Met Asn Thr 755 760 765

Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly
770 775 780

Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn 785 790 795 800

Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys 805 810 815

Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala 820 825 830 Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr 835 840 845

Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly 850 855 860

Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Ala Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr 865 870 875 880

Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg 885 890 895

Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu 900 905 910

Arg His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro 915 920 925

Pro Thr Pro Pro Glu Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Glu 930 935 940

Pro Pro Asp Arg Leu Ser Cys Asp Gly Ser Arg Val His Leu Leu Tyr 945 950 955 960 Lys

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<211> 844

<212> PRT

<213> Human

<400> 8

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Leu Val Val Met Ala Ala Gly Val Ala Pro Val Trp Ala Ser His Ser 20 25 30

Pro His Leu Pro Arg Pro His Ser Arg Val Pro Pro His Pro Ser Ser 35 40 45

Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly
50 55 60

Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu 85 90 95

Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu 100 105 110

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly
115 120 125

Cys	Ser 130	Ser	Val	Ser	Thr	Leu 135	Val	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ala 140	Arg	Met	Trp	Asn
Leu 145	Ile	Val	Leu	Ser	Tyr 150	Gly	Ser	Ser	Ser	Pro 155	Ala	Leu	Ser	Asn	Arg 160
Gln	Arg	Phe	Pro	Thr 165	Phe	Phe	Arg	Thr	His 170	Pro	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu 175	His
Asn	Pro	Thr	Arg 180	Val	Lys	Leu	Phe	Glu 185	Lys	Trp	Gly	Trp	Lys 190	Lys	Ile
Ala	Thr	Ile 195	Gln	Gln	Thr	Thr	Glu 200	Val	Phe	Thr	Ser	Thr 205	Leu	Asp	Asp
Leu	Glu 210	Glu	Arg	Val	Lys	Glu 215	Ala	Gly	Ile	Glu	Ile 220	Thr	Phe	Arg	Gln
Ser 225	Phe	Phe	Ser	Asp	Pro 230	Ala	Val	Pro	Val	Lys 235	Asn	Leu	Lys	Arg	Gln 240
Asp	Ala	Arg	Ile	Ile 245	Val	Gly	Leu	Phe	Tyr 250	Glu	Thr	Glu	Ala	Arg 255	Lys
		-	260		_	_		265					Lys 270		
		275			-		280					285	Ile		
	290					295					300		Val		
305					310					315			Thr		320
				325					330				Thr	335	
			340					345					Ala 350		
		355					360					365	Lys		
	370					375					380		Asn		
Asn 385	Gln	Thr	Ile	Thr	Asp 390	Gln	Ile	Tyr	Arg	Ala 395	Met	Asn	Ser	Ser	Ser 400
				405					410				Gly	415	
Met	Ala	Trp	Thr	Leu	Ile	Glu	Gln	Leu 425		Gly	Gly	Ser	Tyr 430	Lys	Lys

	Ile	Gly	Tyr 435	Tyr	Asp	Ser	Thr	Lys 440	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ser	Trp 445	Ser	Lys	Thr
1	Asp	Lys 450	Trp	Ile	Gly	Gly	Ser 455	Pro	Pro	Ala	Asp	Gln 460	Thr	Leu	Val	Ile
	Lys 465	Thr	Phe	Arg	Phe	Leu 470	Ser	Gln	Lys	Leu	Phe 475	Ile	Ser	Val	Ser	Val 480
]	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Gly 485	Ile	Val	Leu	Ala	Val 490	Val	Cys	Leu	Ser	Phe 495	Asn
	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Ser 500	His	Val	Arg	Tyr	Ile 505	Gln	Asn	Ser	Gln	Pro 510	Asn	Leu
1	Asn	Asn	Leu 515	Thr	Ala	Val	Gly	Cys 520	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ala 525	Ala	Val	Phe
]	Pro	Leu 530	Gly	Leu	Asp	Gly	Tyr 535	His	Ile	Gly	Arg	Asn 540	Gln	Phe	Pro	Phe
	Val 545	Cys	Gln	Ala	Arg	Leu 550	Trp	Leu	Leu	Gly	Leu 555	Gly	Phe	Ser	Leu	Gly 560
•	Tyr	Gly	Ser	Met	Phe 565	Thr	Lys	Ile	Trp	Trp 570	Val	His	Thr	Val	Phe 575	Thr
	Lys	Lys	Glu	Glu 580	Lys	Lys	Glu	Trp	Arg 585	Lys	Thr	Leu	Glu	Pro 590	Trp	Lys
1	Leu	Tyr	Ala 595	Thr	Val	Gly	Leu	Leu 600	Val	Gly	Met	Asp	Val 605	Leu	Thr	Leu
		610					615					620			Thr	
	Ala 625	Lys	Glu	Glu	Pro	Lys 630	Glu	Asp	Ile	Asp	Val 635	Ser	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gln 640
					645					650					Ile 655	
,	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Lys 660	Gly	Leu	Leu	Leu	Leu 665	Leu	Gly	Ile	Phe	Leu 670	Ala	Tyr
•	Glu	Thr	Lys 675	Ser	Val	Ser	Thr	Glu 680	Lys	Ile	Asn	Asp	His 685	Arg	Ala	Val
•	Gly	Met 690	Ala	Ile	Tyr	Asn	Val 695	Ala	Val	Leu	Суѕ	Leu 700	Ile	Thr	Ala	Pro
	Val 705	Thr	Met	Ile	Leu	Ser 710	Ser	Gln	Gln	Asp	Ala 715	Ala	Phe	Ala	Phe	Ala 720
i	Ser	Leu	Ala	Ile	Val 725	Phe	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Ile 730	Thr	Leu	Val	Val	Leu 735	Phe

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Val																
	Pro	Lys	Met 740	Arg	Arg	Leu	Ile	Thr 745	Arg	Gly	Glu	Trp	Gln 750	Ser	Glu	
Ala	Gln	Asp 755	Thr	Met	Lys	Thr	Gly 760	Ser	Ser	Thr	Asn	Asn 765	Asn	Glu	Glu	
Glu	Lys 770	Ser	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu 775	Lys	Glu	Asn	Arg	Glu 780	Leu	Glu	Lys	Ile	
Ile 785	Ala	Glu	Lys	Glu	Glu 790	Arg	Val	Ser	Glu	Leu 795	Arg	His	Gln	Leu	Gln 800	
Ser	Arg	Gln	Gln	Leu 805	Arg	Ser	Arg	Arg	His 810	Pro	Pro	Thr	Pro	Pro 815	Glu	
Pro	Ser	Gly	Gly 820	Leu	Pro	Arg	Gly	Pro 825	Pro	Glu	Pro	Pro	Asp 830	Arg	Leu	
Ser	Cys	Asp 835	Gly	Ser	Arg	Val	His 840	Leu	Leu	Tyr	Lys					
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1 acc	Ala	Phe gcc		Ser 5 ggg	Cys	Cys	Trp	Val cga	Leu 10 gcc	Leu	Ala aag	Leu aag	Thr	Trp 15 gac	His att	48 96
acc Thr	Ala tct ser	Phe gcc Ala	Tyr tac Tyr	Ser 5 ggg Gly	Cys cca Pro	Cys gac Asp	Trp cag Gln att	Val cga Arg 25	Leu 10 gcc Ala ttt	Leu caa Gln gga	Ala aag Lys gta	Leu aag Lys gca	Thr ggg Gly 30 gct	Trp 15 gac Asp	His att Ile gat	
acc Thr atc Ile	Ala tct Ser ctt Leu gat	gcc Ala ggg Gly 35	tac Tyr 20	Ser 5 ggg Gly ctc Leu tca	Cys cca Pro ttt Phe	gac Asp cct Pro	cag Gln att Ile 40	cga Arg 25 cat His	Leu 10 gcc Ala ttt Phe	caa Gln gga Gly	Ala aag Lys gta Val	aag Lys gca Ala 45	Thr  ggg Gly 30 gct Ala	Trp 15 gac Asp aaa Lys	His att Ile gat Asp	96
acc Thr atc Ile caa Gln	Ala tct Ser ctt Leu gat Asp 50 cgt Arg	gcc Ala ggg Gly 35 ctc Leu	tac Tyr 20 ggg Gly	ser 5 ggg Gly ctc Leu tca ser cgc	Cys cca Pro ttt Phe agg Arg	Cys gac Asp cct Pro ccg Pro 55	Cag Gln att Ile 40 gag Glu cag	cga Arg 25 cat His tct Ser	Leu 10 gcc Ala ttt Phe gtg Val	caa Gln gga Gly gaa Glu	Ala aag Lys gta Val tgt Cys 60	Leu aag Lys gca Ala 45 atc Ile	Thr ggg Gly 30 gct Ala agg Arg	Trp 15 gac Asp aaa Lys tat Tyr	Att Ile gat Asp aat Asn gag	96 144

	ttt Phe	_		_			_		_	_	_	_	_			336
_	ttt Phe	_	-					_		-				_		384
	aac Asn 130															432
	ggc Gly															480
	att Ile															528
	aat Asn															576
_	gcc Ala		_	_	-	_										624
Val	ggc Gly 210	Thr	Ile	Āla	Ala	Asp 215	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Gly	Arg 220	Pro	Gly	Ile	Glu	672
	ttc Phe															720
	ctc Leu															768
	gtg Val															816
	cca Pro															864
	ggc Gly 290															912
	gcc Ala															960

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								aat Asn 345								1056
								caa Gln								1104
								cac His								1152
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								ata Ile								1248
						_	_	tac Tyr 425			_		_	_		1296
								aga Arg								1344
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								ttt Phe 505								1536
								ctc Leu								1584
ctg Leu	tgg Trp 530	agt Ser	Gly ggg	ttc Phe	tcc Ser	agg Arg 535	gag Glu	gtg Val	ccc Pro	ttc Phe	tcc Ser 540	aac Asn	tgc Cys	agc Ser	cga Arg	1632

gac Asp 545	tgc Cys	ctg Leu	gca Ala	gly ggg	acc Thr 550	agg Arg	aaa Lys	gly ggg	atc Ile	att Ile 555	gag Glu	gly aaa	gag Glu	ccc Pro	acc Thr 560	1680
Cys	tgc Cys	ttt Phe	gag Glu	tgt Cys 565	gtg Val	gag Glu	tgt Cys	cct Pro	gat Asp 570	gly aaa	gag Glu	tat Tyr	agt Ser	gat Asp 575	gag Glu	1728
aca Thr	gat Asp	gcc Ala	agt Ser 580	gcc Ala	tgt Cys	aac Asn	aag Lys	tgc Cys 585	cca Pro	gat Asp	gac Asp	ttc Phe	tgg Trp 590	tcc Ser	aat Asn	1776
gag Glu	aac Asn	cac His 595	acc Thr	tcc Ser	tgc Cys	att Ile	gcc Ala 600	aag Lys	gag Glu	atc Ile	gag Glu	ttt Phe 605	ctg Leu	tcg Ser	tgg Trp	1824
acg Thr	gag Glu 610	ccc Pro	ttt Phe	gly aaa	atc Ile	gca Ala 615	ctc Leu	acc Thr	ctc Leu	ttt Phe	gcc Ala 620	gtg Val	ctg Leu	ggc Gly	att Ile	1872
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ccc Pro	att Ile	gtc Val	aag Lys	gcc Ala 645	acc Thr	aac Asn	cga Arg	gag Glu	ctc Leu 650	tcc Ser	tac Tyr	ctc Leu	ctc Leu	ctc Leu 655	ttc Phe	1968
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ctc Leu	aac Asn	ctg Leu	cag Gln	ttc Phe 725	ctg Leu	ctg Leu	gtt Val	ttc Phe	ctc Leu 730	tgc Cys	acc Thr	ttc Phe	atg Met	cag Gln 735	att Ile	2208
gtc Val	atc Ile	tgt Cys	gtg Val 740	atc Ile	tgg Trp	ctc Leu	tac Tyr	acc Thr 745	gcg Ala	ccc Pro	ccc Pro	tca Ser	agc Ser 750	tac Tyr	cgc Arg	2256
aac Asn	cag Gln	gag Glu 755	ctg Leu	gag Glu	gat Asp	gag Glu	atc Ile 760	atc Ile	ttc Phe	atc Ile	acg Thr	tgc Cys 765	cac His	gag Glu	ggc Gly	2304

													ctg Leu			2352
													ccg Pro			2400
		_	_	_					_	_			ttc Phe			2448
_							_		_	_			ggc Gly 830	_		2496
													ttt Phe			2544
_	-	_					_						ttc Phe	_		2592
													gct Ala			2640
	_		_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_		gtc Val		_	2688
_			_	_					_				ccc Pro 910			2736
		_	_	_	_		_	_	_				cag Gln			2784
Arg	Gln 930	Lys	Gln	Gln	Gln	Pro 935	Leu	Ala	Leu	Thr	Gln 940	Gln	gag Glu	Gln	Gln	2832
													cag Gln			2880
													acc Thr			2928
													990 990			2976

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			Asn					cag Gln O					Thr			3024
		Gln					Leu	cag Gln				Thr				3072
	Thr					Gly		caa Gln			Val				cag Gln 1040	3120
cgg <b>Ar</b> g	cca Pro	gag Glu	gtg Val	gag Glu 1045	Asp	cct Pro	gaa Glu	gag Glu	ttg Leu 1050	Ser	cca Pro	gca Ala	ctt Leu	gta Val 105		3168
				Ser				agt Ser 1069	Gly					Val		3216
_		_		aat Asn												3234

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# INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NPS PHAR-MACEUTICALS, INC. [US/US]; Suite 240, 420 Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): GARRETT, James, E. [US/US]; 1584 E. 3159 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84105 (US). SIMIN, Rachel, T. [US/US]; 1520 E. Redondo Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84105 (US). BUSBY, James, G. [US/US]; 3256 East Del Verde Avenue, Salt Lake City, UT 84109 (US). STORMANN, Thomas, M. [US/US]; 1327 East Harrison, Salt Lake City, UT 84105 (US).

(74) Agents: WARBURG, Richard, J. et al.; Lyon & Lyon LLP, Suite 4700, 633 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, CA 90071-2066 (US).

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(54) Title: GABA B RECEPTOR

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The present invention features a novel GABAB receptor subtype ("GABABR2"). The cDNA sequence encoding GABABR2 is shown in Figures (1a-1n) as SEQ. ID. NO: 1. The GABABR2 amino acid sequence is provided in Figures (2a-2f) as SEQ. ID NO: 4.

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#### B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 C12N C07K

Documentation searched other then minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields seerched

Electronic deta beee consulted during the international saarch (name of data base and, where practicel, search terms usad)

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X Further documents are lleted in the continuetion of box C.	χ Patent family membara are listed in annax.
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Name and mailing address of the ISA  European Petent Offica, P.B. 5818 Petantlaan 2  NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk  Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo ni,  Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officar  Mateo Rosell, A.M.

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C.(Continue Cetegory *	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT  Citetion of document, with indication where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to cleim No.
Celegory	Citetion of document, with indication, where appropriate, or the relevant passages	
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Ρ,Χ	KAUPMANN K. ET AL.,: "GABAB-receptor subtypes assemble into functional heteromeric complexes" NATURE, vol. 396, 17 December 1998 (1998-12-17), pages 683-687, XP002105268 abstract; figures 1,2	1-4, 15-17, 24,25, 28-32
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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): NPS PHAR-MACEUTICALS, INC. [US/US]; Suite 240, 420 Chipeta Way, Salt Lake City, UT 84108 (US).

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WO 99/51636 PCT/US99/07352

# GABA_B RECEPTOR

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### RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present application claims priority to Garrett et al. U.S. Serial No. 60/080,676, filed April 3, 1998, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety including the drawings.

# FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a GABA $_{B}$  receptor, nucleic acid encoding a GABA $_{B}$  receptor, and uses of a GABA $_{B}$  receptor and nucleic acid encoding a GABA $_{B}$  receptor.

#### BACKGROUND

The references cited herein are not admitted to be prior art to the claimed invention.

GABA_B receptors are metabotropic receptors coupled to guanine-nucleotide-binding proteins (G-proteins). GABA_B receptors modulate synaptic transmission by inhibiting presynaptic transmitter release and by increasing K⁺ conductance responsible for long-lasting inhibitory postsynaptic potentials. (Kaupmann et al., Nature 386:239-246, 1997, hereby incorporated by reference herein.)

GABA_B receptors are found in the mammalian brain, in locations outside of the brain, and in lower species. Outside of the brain, GABA_B receptors have been identified on axon terminals and ganglion cell bodies of the autonomic nervous system, on fallopian tube and uterine intestinal smooth muscle cells, in the kidney cortex, urinary bladder muscle and on testicular interstitial cells. (See, Bowery, Annu. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol. 33:109-147, 1993, hereby incorporated by reference herein.)

 ${\sf GABA_B}$  receptors have been targeted to achieve therapeutic effects. Kerr and Ong, DDT 1:371-380, 1996, describe different compounds indicated to be  ${\sf GABA_B}$  receptor agonists and  ${\sf GABA_B}$  receptor antagonists. Kerr and Ong also review therapeutic implications of affecting GABA receptor activity including,

spasticity and motor control, analgesia, epilepsy, cognitive effects, psychiatric disorders, alcohol dependence and withdrawal, feeding behavior, cardiovascular and respiratory functions, and peripheral functions.

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Bittiger et al., Tips 4:391-394, 1993, review therapeutic applications of GABA_B receptor antagonists. Potential therapeutic applications noted by Bittiger et al. include cognitive processes, epilepsy, and depression.

Kaupmann et al., Nature 386:239-246, 1997, indicate that they cloned GABA $_{\rm B}$  receptors. Two GABA $_{\rm B}$  receptor proteins were indicated to be cloned from rat brain: GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1a and GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1b. GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1a differs from GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1b in that the N-terminal 147 residues are replaced by 18 amino acids. GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1a and GABA $_{\rm B}$ R1b appear to be splice variants. The cloned GABA $_{\rm B}$  receptors were indicated to negatively couple to adenylyl cyclases and show sequence similarity to the metabotropic receptors for L-glutamate(mGluR).

Kaupmann et al., Nature 386:239-246, 1997, indicate that bestfit sequence alignments with GABA_B and different mGluR subtypes indicates 18-23% amino acid sequence identity and 43-48% related residues. (Devereux et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 12:387-395, 1984, was referenced for carrying out bestfit sequence alignments.) No significant sequence similarity was found with GABA_B or GABA_C receptors, or with other G-protein-coupled receptors which were not mGluR.

Kaupmann et al., International Application Number PCT/EP97/01370, International Publication Number WO 97/46675, indicate that they have obtained rat GABA $_{\rm B}$  clones, GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rla and GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rlb; and human GABA $_{\rm B}$  clones, GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rla/b (representing a partial receptor clone) and GABA $_{\rm B}$ Rlb (representing a fulllength receptor clone). Amino acid sequence information, and encoding cDNA sequence information, is provided for the different human GABA $_{\rm B}$  clones.

# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention features a novel GABA $_{\rm B}$  receptor subtype ("GABA $_{\rm B}$ R2"). The cDNA sequence encoding GABA $_{\rm B}$ R2 is shown in Figures 1a-1n as SEQ. ID. NO. 1. The GABA $_{\rm B}$ R2 amino acid sequence is provided in Figures 2a-2f as SEQ. ID. NO. 4.

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Thus, a first aspect of the present invention describes a purified nucleic acid containing at least 18 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ. ID. NO. 1 which provides the nucleic acid encoding GABA_BR2. Preferably, the nucleic acid contains at least 27 contiguous nucleic acids, more preferably at least 45 contiguous nucleic acids, or most preferably the entire nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 1. Advantages of longerlength nucleic acid include producing longer-length protein fragments having the sequence of GABA_BR2 which can be used, for example, to produce antibodies; and increased nucleic acid probe specificity under higher stringent hybridization assay conditions.

By "purified" in reference to nucleic acid is meant the nucleic acid is present in a form (i.e., its association with other molecules) other than found in nature. For example, a purified receptor nucleic acid is separated from one or more nucleic acids which are present on the same chromosome. Preferably, the purified nucleic acid has been separated from at least 90% of the other nucleic acids present on the same chromosome. More preferably, the nucleic acid has been substantially purified such that it represents at least 75%, more preferably at least 85%, and most preferably at least 95% of the total nucleic acids present.

Another example of purified nucleic acid is recombinant nucleic acid. Preferably, recombinant nucleic acid contains nucleic acid encoding GABABR2 or GABABR2 fragments cloned in a vector. The vector contains the necessary elements for introducing heterologous nucleic acid into cells for either expression or replication.

Preferably, the vector is an expression vector containing elements needed for expressing a cloned nucleic acid sequence to produce a polypeptide. The expression vector contains a promoter region directing the initiation of RNA transcription, and DNA sequences which when transcribed into RNA signal protein synthesis initiation.

Recombinant nucleic acid may contain nucleic acid encoding for  $GABA_BR2$ , a  $GABA_BR2$  fragment, or a  $GABA_BR2$  derivative, under the control of genomic  $GABA_BR2$  nucleic acid regulatory elements, or under the control of exogenous regulatory elements including

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an exogenous promoter. By "exogenous" is meant a promoter that is not normally coupled in vivo transcriptionally to the coding sequence for  $GABA_BR2$ .

Another aspect of the present invention features a purified nucleic acid encoding at least 6 contiguous amino acids of the  $GABA_BR2$  amino acid sequence which is provided as SEQ. ID. NO. 4. Due to the degeneracy of the genetic code, different combinations of nucleotides encode for the same polypeptide. Thus, numerous  $GABA_BR2$  and  $GABA_BR2$  fragments having the same amino acid sequences can be encoded for by different nucleic acid sequences. In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid encodes at least 12, at least 18, at least 54 contiguous amino acids, or the entire amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 4.

Another aspect of the present invention features a recombinant cell. The recombinant cell, which can be a tissue cell, is made up of a recombinant nucleic acid encoding GABA $_BR2$ , a functional GABA $_BR2$  derivative, or a fragment thereof, and a cell able to express the nucleic acid. Recombinant cells have various uses including acting as biological factories to produce large amounts of polypeptides encoded for by the recombinant nucleic acid, as tools for screening for compounds which modulate GABA $_BR$  activity, and as research tools to study the effects of GABA $_BR$  activity.

Another aspect of the present invention features a purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid sequence region substantially complementary to a sequence region of the SEQ. ID. NO. 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ. ID. NO. 1. Such nucleic acid can be used, for example, to specifically detect the presence of nucleic acid encoding for GABA_BR2 or a close relative thereof.

Substantially complementary nucleic acid regions contain at least 18 nucleotides in a stretch of 20 contiguous nucleotides which are complementary. Complementary nucleic acid form Watson-Crick A-T, G-C, and A-U, hydrogen bonds. More preferably, the nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides which has at least 19 bases, most preferably 20 bases, complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ. ID. NO. 1.

Another aspect of the present invention features a purified

polypeptide having at least 6 contiguous amino acids of the GABABR2 amino acid sequence. By "purified" in reference to a polypeptide is meant that the polypeptide is in a form (i.e., its association with other molecules) distinct from naturally occurring polypeptides. Preferably, the polypeptide has been substantially purified to represent at least 75%, more preferably 85%, most preferably 95% of the total protein present in a preparation. In preferred embodiments, the purified polypeptide has at least 12 contiguous, at least 18 contiguous, at least 54 contiguous, or the entire amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO. 4.

Another aspect of the present invention features a  $GABA_BR2$ -binding agent comprising a molecule which binds to a polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO. 4. The binding agent is preferably a purified antibody. Other examples of binding agents include organic compounds which bind to  $GABA_BR2$ .

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By "purified" in reference to a binding agent, such as an antibody, is meant that the binding agent is in a form (i.e., its association with other molecules) distinct from a naturally occurring binding agent, if the binding agent is found in nature. Preferably, the binding agent is an antibody provided as a purified preparation representing at least 1%, more preferably at least 50%, more preferably at least 85%, most preferably at least 95% of the total protein in the preparation.

Another aspect of the present invention describes a method of making a GABA_BR2 or a fragment thereof. The method is carried out by incubating recombinant cells containing nucleic acid encoding GABA_BR2 or a fragment thereof under conditions where the nucleic acid is expressed.

Another aspect of the present invention describes a method of selecting for compounds able to modulate  $GABA_BR$  activity. The method comprises the steps of (a) contacting a recombinant cell functionally expressing  $GABA_BR2$  with a first test compound; and (b) measuring the ability of said test compound to affect  $GABA_BR$  activity. Compounds modulating  $GABA_BR$  activity either evoke a  $GABA_BR$  activity, potentiate  $GABA_BR$  activity, or inhibit a  $GABA_BR$  activity. Cells functionally expressing  $GABA_BR2$  also express  $GABA_BR1$  and/or  $GABA_BR1$ b.

Preferably, the ability of a plurality of different test compounds to affect  $GABA_BR$  activity are tested. In preferred

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embodiments at least 5, at least 10, at least 50 different compounds, and at least 100 different compounds are tested over a span of one week.

Other aspects of the present invention describe coexpression systems and the use of such systems to measure the activity at, or screen compounds active at, GABA $_B$ R1a, GABA $_B$ R1b, or GABA $_B$ R2, preferably GABA $_B$ R2. The coexpression systems comprise at least one of GABA $_B$ R1a and GABA $_B$ R1b, GABA $_B$ R2, and Gqo5.

Other aspects of the present invention describe coexpression systems and the use of such systems to measure the activity at, or screen compounds active at, GABA_BR1a, GABA_BR1b, or GABA_BR2. The coexpression systems comprise at least one of GABA_BR1a or GABA_BR1b, coexpressed with GABA_BR2 and Gqo5. The presence of Gqo5 provides for signal transduction swapping allowing for receptor activity to be measured by mobilization of intracellular calcium mediated by the activation of phospholipase C.

Assays using the coexpression systems described above can be used to screen chemical libraries for compounds that modulate GABAB receptors. For example, in different embodiments, a library of compounds containing 10 or more compounds is screened at once; and 10 or more compounds are individually tested over the course of eight hours.

Preferably, the coexpression system is present in an isolated cell. An "isolated cell" includes tissue cells and refers to a cell present in a different environment (including a different concentration), than it is normally found in nature.

In other aspects, the invention describes transgenic nonhuman mammals containing a transgene encoding  $GABA_BR2$ , a  $GABA_BR2$  fragment, or a derivative thereof; or a gene affecting the expression of  $GABA_BR2$ ; and methods of creating a transgenic nonhuman mammal containing a transgene encoding an  $GABA_BR2$ , a  $GABA_BR2$  fragment, or a derivative thereof.

Various examples are described herein. These examples are not intended in any way to limit the claimed invention.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following drawing, the description of the invention, the examples, and the claims.

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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figures la-ln illustrate the nucleic acid sequences encoding for the human  $GABA_BR2$  designated SEQ. ID. NO. 1, human  $GABA_BR1a$ designated SEQ. ID. NO. 2, and human GABA $_{B}$ Rlb designated SEQ. ID. NO. 3.

Figures 2a-2f illustrate the amino acid sequences of the human GABABR2 (SEQ. ID. NO. 4); the rat GABABRla (SEQ. ID. NO. 5); the rat GABAbRlb protein (SEQ. ID. NO. 6); the human GABAbRla (SEQ. ID. NO. 7); and the human GABA_bRla (SEQ. ID. NO. 8).

Figures 3a-3d provides the human calcium receptor nucleic acid sequence and the encoded for amino acid sequence.

Figure 4 illustrates functional expression of GABABR2 in Xenopus oocytes.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention features GABABR2. GABABR2 is closely related to  $GABA_BRla$  and  $GABA_BRlb$ . Nucleic acid encoding for human GABARR2 has a sequence similarity of about 50% with nucleic acid encoding rat GABABRla and rat GABABRlb. Human GABABR2 has a sequence identity of about 40% with rat GABABRla and GABABRlb amino acid sequence.

Nucleic acid encoding GABABR2 was cloned by first identifying a human nucleic acid sequence approximately 38% identical to the nucleic acid sequence of rat GABABRI. Exact match polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers were designed based on sequences from the identified sequence and used to amplify human GABABR2 nucleic acid from a human cerebral cortex cDNA library. A PCR product encoding human  $GABA_BR2$  was isolated and cloned.

Northern blot analysis revealed that an approximately 6.3 Kb human  $GABA_BR2$  transcript was abundantly expressed in the human brain. Expression was not detected in the heart, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney or pancreas under conditions where  ${\sf GABA_BR2}$  transcript was identified in the human brain. Within the human brain  $GABA_BR2$  is broadly expressed at variable levels.

Compounds modulating  $GABA_BR$  activity can be obtained, for example, by screening a group, or library, of compounds to identify those compounds having the desired activity and then synthesizing such compounds. Thus, included in the present

invention is a method of making a  $GABA_BR$  active compound by first screening for a compound having desired properties and then chemically synthesizing that compound.

# 5 Nucleic Acid Encoding GABABR2

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Nucleic acids encoding GABABR2 have a variety of different uses including one or more of the following: (1) producing receptor proteins which can be used, for example, for structure determination, to assay a molecule's activity on a receptor, and to obtain  $GABA_BR2$  modulatory agents; (2) being sequenced to determine a receptor's nucleotide sequence which can be used, for example, as a basis for comparison with other receptors to determine conserved regions, determine unique nucleotide sequences for normal and altered receptors, and to determine nucleotide sequences to be used as target sites for antisense nucleic acids, ribozymes, hybridization detection probes, or PCR amplification primers; (3) as hybridization detection probes to detect the presence of a native receptor and/or a related receptor in a sample; (4) as PCR primers to generate particular nucleic acid sequence regions, for example, to generate regions to be probed by hybridization detection probes; and (5) to provide an extracellular domain, transmembrane domain, or extracellular domain for use in the construction of a chimeric receptor.

Hybridization probes and primers based on the  $GABA_BR2$  sequence information provided herein can be used, for example, to obtain nucleic acid from different sources or to identify the presence of  $GABA_BR2$  nucleic acid in a sample. Nucleic acid encoding proteins related to human  $GABA_BR2$  can be obtained from human and nonhuman sources. Such related nucleic acids are useful for identifying important  $GABA_BR2$  structural motifs and may also provide new therapeutic target sites.

Primer hybridization specificity to target nucleic acid can be adjusted by varying the hybridization conditions. When annealing at higher stringency conditions of 50-60°C, sequences which are greater than about 75% complementarity to the primer will be amplified. By employing lower stringency conditions, annealing at 35-37°C, sequences which are greater than about 40-50% complementarity to the primer will be amplified.

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Hybridization assay probes can be designed to detect the presence of a particular nucleic acid target sequence perfectly complementary to the probe and target sequences of lesser complementarity by varying the hybridization conditions and probe design. Factors affecting probe design, such as length, G and C content, possible self-complementarity, and wash conditions, are well known in the art. (See, for example, Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989).) Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, also discusses the design and use of degenerative probes based on polypeptide sequence information.

Preferably, the nucleic acid probes targeted to  $GABA_BR2$  nucleic acid distinguish  $GABA_BR2$  nucleic acid from  $GABA_B1a$  and  $GABA_B1b$  nucleic acid. Such probes are readily designed by comparing the nucleic acid sequences of target  $GABA_BR2$ , and nontarget  $GABA_B1a$  and  $GABA_B1b$ , to obtain probes having proper probe:target and probe:non-target  $T_m$  characteristics. Preferably, the probe:target duplex  $T_m$  is at least about 5°C greater than the probe:non-target  $T_m$ .

Probes specific for a target contain a target complementary region and may also contain target non-complementary regions. The target non-complementary regions, if present, are designed not to affect the specificity of the probe. An example of a target non-complementary region is a nucleic acid sequence used as a capture sequence in a sandwich assay, where the capture sequence does not hybridize to target or non-target nucleic acids. (See, Stabinsky, U.S. Patent No. 4,739,044, and Ranki et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,563,419, both of which are incorporated by reference herein.)

The probes can be used under conditions of proper stringency conditions where target and non-target nucleic acid are distinguished. As the stringency conditions are increased, the complementarity of two nucleic acids required to form a stable duplex is also increased.

As a general guideline, high stringency conditions (e.g., hybridization at  $50-65^{\circ}$ C, 5X SSPC, 50% formamide, wash at  $50-65^{\circ}$ C, 0.5X SSPC) can be used to obtain hybridization between nucleic acid sequences having regions which are greater than about 90% complementary. Low stringency conditions (e.g., hybridization at

 $35-37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 5X SSPC, 40-45% formamide, wash at  $42^{\circ}\text{C}$  1X SSPC) can be used so that sequences having regions greater than 35-45% complementarity will hybridize to the probe.

If desired, nucleic acid probes may be labeled with a detectable label using techniques well known in the art. Examples of detectable labels include radiolabels, enzymes, fluorescent molecules, and chemiluminescent molecules.

Any tissue can be used as a source for genomic DNA. However, with respect to RNA, the most preferred source is tissues which express elevated levels of  $GABA_BR2$  or related proteins.

Specific nucleic acids can also be produced enzymatically using a host transformed with a plasmid encoding for the desired nucleic acid. Additionally, standard techniques for chemically synthesizing nucleic acids include solid phase phosphoramidite chemical synthesis.

### GABA_BR2 polypeptides

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GABA_BR2 polypeptides made up of GABA_BR2, GABA_BR2 fragments, and derivatives thereof have different uses including, being used to produce antibodies to determine the presence of the protein, and being used to screen for compounds able to bind to the protein. GABA_BR2 polypeptides are preferably produced using recombinant nucleic acid techniques.

Polypeptides can also be synthesized using solid phase techniques. Solid-phase synthesis is commenced from the carboxy-terminal end of the peptide using an α-amino protected amino acid. BOC protective groups can be used for all amino groups even though other protective groups are suitable. For example, BOC-lys-OH can be esterified to chloromethylated polystyrene resin supports. The polystyrene resin support is preferably a copolymer of styrene with about 0.5 to 2% divinylbenzene as a cross-linking agent which causes the polystyrene polymer to be completely insoluble in certain organic solvents. See Stewart et al., Solid-Phase Peptide Synthesis (1969), W.H. Freeman Co., San Francisco; and Merrifield, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 85:2149-2154, 1963. These and other methods of peptide synthesis are also exemplified by U.S. Patent Nos. 3,862,925; 3,842,067; 3,972,859; and 4,105,602.

GABA_BR2 derivatives, and nucleic acid encoding for GABA_BR2 derivatives can be produced using techniques well known in the art based upon the present disclosure. GABA_BR2 derivatives have a sequence similarity of at least 70%, more preferably at least 90%, even more preferably at least 95% sequence similarity to the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO. 4. Sequence similarity is preferably determined using BLASTN (Altschul et al., J. Mol. Biol. 215:403-410, 1990.)

Examples of specific types of derivatives include amino acid alterations such as deletions, substitutions, additions, and amino acid modifications. A "deletion" refers to the absence of one or more amino acid residue(s) in the related polypeptide. An "addition" refers to the presence of one or more amino acid residue(s) in the related polypeptide. Additions and deletions to a polypeptide may be at the amino terminus, the carboxy terminus, and/or internal. Amino acid "modification" refers to the alteration of a naturally occurring amino acid to produce a non-naturally occurring amino acid. A "substitution" refers to the replacement of one or more amino acid residue(s) by another amino acid residue(s) in the polypeptide. Derivatives can contain different combinations of alterations including more than one alteration and different types of alterations.

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While the effect of an amino acid change varies depending upon factors such as phosphorylation, glycosylation, intra-chain linkages, tertiary structure, and the role of the amino acid in the active site or a possible allosteric site, it is generally preferred that the substituted amino acid is from the same group as the amino acid being replaced. To some extent the following groups contain amino acids which are interchangeable: the basic amino acids lysine, arginine, and histidine; the acidic amino acids aspartic and glutamic acids; the neutral polar amino acids serine, threonine, cysteine, glutamine, asparagine and, to a lesser extent, methionine; the nonpolar aliphatic amino acids glycine, alanine, valine, isoleucine, and leucine (however, because of size, glycine and alanine are more closely related and valine, isoleucine and leucine are more closely related); and the aromatic amino acids phenylalanine, tryptophan, and tyrosine. In addition, although classified in different categories, alanine, glycine, and serine seem to be interchangeable to some extent,

and cysteine additionally fits into this group, or may be classified with the polar neutral amino acids.

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While proline is a nonpolar neutral amino acid, its replacement represents difficulties because of its effects on conformation. Thus, substitutions by or for proline are not preferred, except when the same or similar conformational results can be obtained. The conformation conferring properties of proline residues may be obtained if one or more of these is substituted by hydroxyproline (Hyp).

Examples of modified amino acids include the following: altered neutral nonpolar amino acids such as  $\omega$ -amino acids of the formula  $H_2N(CH_2)_nCOOH$  where n is 2-6, sarcosine (Sar), t-butylalanine (t-BuAla), t-butylglycine (t-BuGly), N-methyl isoleucine (N-MeIle), and norleucine (Nleu); altered neutral aromatic amino acids such as phenylglycine; altered polar, but neutral amino acids such as citrulline (Cit) and methionine sulfoxide (MSO); altered neutral and nonpolar amino acids such as cyclohexyl alanine (Cha); altered acidic amino acids such as cysteic acid (Cya); and altered basic amino acids such as ornithine (Orn).

Preferred derivatives have one or more amino acid alteration(s) which do not significantly affect the receptor activity of the related receptor protein. In regions of the GABABR2 not necessary for receptor activity amino acids may be deleted, added or substituted with less risk of affecting activity. In regions required for receptor activity, amino acid alterations are less preferred as there is a greater risk of affecting receptor activity. Such alterations should be conservative alterations. For example, one or more amino acid residues within the sequence can be substituted by another amino acid of a similar polarity which acts as a functional equivalent.

Conserved regions tend to be more important for protein activity than non-conserved regions. Standard procedures can be used to determine the conserved and non-conserved regions important of receptor activity using *in vitro* mutagenesis techniques or deletion analyses and measuring receptor activity as described by the present disclosure.

Derivatives can be produced using standard chemical techniques and recombinant nucleic acid techniques.

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Modifications to a specific polypeptide may be deliberate, as through site-directed mutagenesis and amino acid substitution during solid-phase synthesis, or may be accidental such as through mutations in hosts which produce the polypeptide.

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Polypeptides including derivatives can be obtained using standard techniques such as those described by Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989). For example, Chapter 15 of Sambrook describes procedures for sitedirected mutagenesis of cloned DNA.

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#### GABABR2 Antibodies

Antibodies binding  $GABA_BR2$  have various uses such as being used as therapeutic agents to modulate  $GABA_BR$  activity; as diagnostic tools for determining  $GABA_BR2$  number; as research tools for studying receptor synthesis, structure, and function; and as a tool by purifying  $GABA_BR2$ .

GABA_BR2, and GABA_BR2 fragments retaining antigenic determinants, can be used to generate antibodies recognizing GABA_BR2. Preferably, polypeptide fragments used to generate antibodies are at least six amino acid in length. Both polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies can be generated.

Antibodies can be produced using standard techniques such as those described by Harlow and Lane in Antibodies, a Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988. Sources of immunogens for antibody production include purified GABA_BR2, GABA_BR2 fragments, and whole cells expressing GABA_BR2. The present invention also includes hybridoma cells secreting monoclonal antibodies to GABA_BR2.

### 30 Recombinant Cells

Nucleic acid expressing a functional GABA_BR2 can be used to create transfected cells lines functionally expressing GABA_BR2. Such cell lines have a variety of uses such as being used for high-throughput screening for compounds modulating GABA_BR activity; being used to assay binding to GABA_BR2; and as factories to produce large amounts of GABA_BR2, or GABA_BR2 fragments.

A variety of cell lines can couple exogenously expressed receptors to endogenous functional responses. Cell lines such as NIH-3T3, HeLa, NG115, CHO, HEK 293 and COS7 which are expected to

lack  $\mbox{GABA}_{\mbox{\tiny B}}\mbox{R2}$  can be tested to confirm that they lack an endogenous  $\mbox{GABA}_{\mbox{\tiny B}}\mbox{R2}.$ 

Production of stable transfectants can be accomplished by transfection of an appropriate cell line with an expression vector, such as the eukaryotic pMSG vectors. Expression vectors containing a promoter region, such as the mouse mammary tumor virus promoter (MMTV), drive high-level transcription of cDNAs in a variety of mammalian cells. In addition, these vectors contain genes for selecting cells stably expressing cDNA of interest. The selectable marker in the pMSG vectors encodes an enzyme, xanthine-guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (XGPRT), conferring resistance to a metabolic inhibitor that is added to the culture to kill nontransfected cells.

The most effective method for transfection of eukaryotic cell lines with plasmid DNA varies with the given cell type. The  $GABA_BR2$  expression construct will be introduced into cultured cells by the appropriate technique, such as  $Ca^{2+}$  phosphate precipitation, DEAE-dextran transfection, lipofection or electroporation. Expression of the  $GABA_BR2$  cDNA in cell lines can be assessed by solution hybridization and Northern blot analysis.

# Assaying For Compounds Modulating GABABR Activity

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The ability of compounds to modulate GABA $_BR$  activity can be assayed by measuring alterations of cellular processes affected by GABA $_BR$  activity. Generally, a GABA $_BR$ 2 agonist is present when measuring antagonist activity. However, protein fusions can be created, for example, where an agonist extracellular binding domain of GABA $_BR$ 2 is swapped with the agonist binding domain of a different receptor allowing for the measurement of antagonist activity using an agonist of the different receptor; or where the intracellular domain of GABA $_BR$ 2 is swapped with the intracellular domain of a different receptor allowing for the measuring of GABA $_BR$  activity by measuring intracellular effects caused by the different receptor.

Chimeric proteins are preferably produced using recombinant nucleic acid techniques to provide an appropriate nucleic acid encoding for the chimeric protein. Preferably, portions of  $GABA_BR2$  are swapped with portions of the calcium receptor. The  $GABA_BR2$  extracellular domain is made up of approximately amino

acids 1-422 Of SEQ. ID. NO. 4, the GABA_BR2 transmembrane domain is made up of approximately amino acids 423-686 Of SEQ. ID. NO. 4, and the GABA_BR2 intracellular domain is made up of approximately amino acids 687-883 Of SEQ. ID. NO. 4. The human calcium receptor amino acid and encoding nucleic acid is provided in Figure 3. The calcium receptor extracellular domain is made up of approximately amino acids 1-612, the calcium receptor transmembrane domain is made up of approximately amino acids 613-862, and the calcium receptor intracellular domain is made up of approximately amino acids 863-1078. Calcium receptor activity can be measured using techniques well known in the art such as those described by Brown et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,688,938, hereby incorporated by reference herein.

### 15 Binding Assays

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The present invention also includes using  $GABA_BR2$  and fragments thereof in binding assays. Binding assays can be carried out using techniques well known in the art. Binding assays preferably employ radiolabeled binding agents.

An example of a binding assay is carried out by first attaching  $GABA_BR2$ , or a fragment thereof, to a solid-phase support to create an affinity matrix. The affinity matrix is then contacted with potential  $GABA_BR2$  binding agents. A large library of compounds may be used to determine those compounds binding to the affinity matrix. Bound compounds can be eluted from the column.

#### Transgenic Animals

The present invention also concerns the construction and use of transgenic animals, and transformed cells, encoding GABA_BR2. Transgenic nonhuman mammals are particularly useful as an *in vivo* test system for studying the effects of introducing GABA_BR2; regulating the expression of GABA_BR2 (e.g., through the introduction of additional genes, antisense nucleic acids, or ribozymes); and studying the effect of compounds which mimic or block the effect of GABA_BR2.

Experimental model systems for studying the physiological role of the  $GABA_BR2$  can be created having varying degrees of

receptor expression. For example, nucleic acid encoding a receptor may be inserted into cells naturally expressing the receptor such that the gene is expressed at much higher levels. Alternatively, a recombinant gene may be used to inactivate the endogenous gene by homologous recombination and, thereby, create an GABA_RR2 deficient cell, tissue, or animal.

Inactivation of a gene can be caused, for example, by using a recombinant gene engineered to contain an insertional mutation (e.g., the neo gene). The recombinant gene is inserted into the genome of a recipient cell, tissue or animal, and inactivates transcription of the receptor. Such a construct may be introduced into a cell, such as an embryonic stem cell, by techniques such as transfection, transduction, and injection. Stem cells lacking an intact receptor sequence may generate transgenic animals deficient in the receptor.

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Preferred test models are transgenic animals. A transgenic animal has cells containing DNA which has been artificially inserted into a cell and inserted into the genome of the animal which develops from that cell. Preferred transgenic animals are primates, mice, rats, cows, pigs, horses, goats, sheep, dogs and cats.

A variety of methods are available for producing transgenic animals. For example, DNA can be injected into the pronucleus of a fertilized egg before fusion of the male and female pronuclei, or injected into the nucleus of an embryonic cell (e.g., the nucleus of a two-cell embryo) following the initiation of cell division (Brinster et al., Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 82: 4438-4442, 1985). By way of another example, embryos can be infected with viruses, especially retroviruses, modified to carry GABABR2 nucleotide sequences.

Pluripotent stem cells derived from the inner cell mass of the embryo and stabilized in culture can be manipulated in culture to incorporate nucleotide sequences of the invention. A transgenic animal can be produced from such stem cells through implantation into a blastocyst that is implanted into a foster mother and allowed to come to term. Animals suitable for transgenic experiments can be obtained from standard commercial sources such as Charles River (Wilmington, MA), Taconic (Germantown, NY), and Harlan Sprague Dawley (Indianapolis, IN).

Methods for the culturing of embryonic stem (ES) cells and the subsequent production of transgenic animals by the introduction of DNA into ES cells using methods such as electroporation, calcium phosphate/DNA precipitation and direct injection are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. See, for example, Teratocarcinomas and Embryonic Stem Cells, A Practical Approach, E.J. Robertson, ed., IRL Press (1987).

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Procedures for embryo manipulations are well known in the art. Procedures for manipulating rodent embryo and for microinjecting DNA into the pronucleus of the zygote are well known in the art. Microinjection procedures for fish, amphibian eggs and birds are well known in the art and are described, for example, in Houdebine and Chourrout, Experientia 47: 897-905, 1991. Procedures for introducing DNA into tissues of animals are well known in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,945,050.

Transfection and isolation of desired clones can be carried out using standard techniques (e.g., E.J. Robertson, supra). For example, random gene integration can be carried out by cotransfecting nucleic acid with a gene encoding antibiotic resistance. Alternatively, for example, the gene encoding antibiotic resistance is physically linked to a nucleic acid sequence encoding  $GABA_BR2$ .

DNA molecules introduced into ES cells can also be integrated into the chromosome through the process of homologous recombination. (E.g., Capecchi,  $Science\ 244$ : 1288-1292, 1989.) Methods for positive selection of the recombination event (e.g., neomycin resistance) and dual positive-negative selection (e.g., neomycin resistance and gancyclovir resistance) and the subsequent identification of the desired clones by PCR have been described in references such as Capecchi, supra and Joyner et al.,  $Nature\ 338:153-156$ , 1989, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein.

The final phase of the procedure is to inject targeted ES cells into blastocysts and to transfer the blastocysts into pseudopregnant females. The resulting chimeric animals are bred and the offspring are analyzed by Southern blotting to identify individuals carrying the transgene.

An example describing the preparation of a transgenic mouse

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is as follows. Female mice are induced to superovulate and The mated females are sacrificed by CO₂ placed with males. asphyxiation or cervical dislocation and embryos are recovered from excised oviducts. Surrounding cumulus cells are removed. Pronuclear embryos are then washed and stored until the time of injection.

Randomly cycling adult female mice paired with vasectomized males serve as recipients for implanted embryos. Recipient females are mated at the same time as donor females and embryos are transferred surgically to recipient females.

Procedures for generating transgenic rats are similar to that of mice. (E.g., Hammer et al., Cell 63:1099-1112, 1990.) Procedures for producing transgenic non-rodent mammals and other animals are well known in art. (E.g., Houdebine and Chourrout, supra; Pursel et al., Science 244:1281-1288, 1989; and Simms et al., Bio/Technology 6:179-183, 1988.)

#### Therapeutic Modulation

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Different types of diseases and disorders can be treated using compounds modulating  $GABA_BR$  activity. Additionally, such compounds can be used prophylactically. Compounds modulating  $GABA_BR$  activity can be administered to patients who would benefit from such treatment. Patients are mammals, preferably humans.

Modulating GABABR activity can be carried to achieve useful therapeutic effects such as preventing or treating one or more of the following: spasticity and motor control disorders using  $GABA_BR$ agonists; pain, using  $GABA_BR$  antagonists; cognitive disorders using GABABR antagonists; neurological disorders such as Alzheimer's disease and Huntington's disease; psychiatric disorders, such as depression using GABABR agonists; alcohol dependence and withdrawal using GABABR antagonists; feeding behavior; cardiovascular and respiratory disorders with antagonists exerting an excitatory effect and agonists depressing inspiratory neurons; and peripheral function disorders.

Modulators of GABABR activity can be administered to a patient using standard techniques. Techniques and formulations generally may be found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, 1990 (hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Suitable dosage forms, in part, depend upon the use or the route of entry, for example, oral, transdermal, transmucosal, or by injection (parenteral). Such dosage forms should allow the therapeutic agent to reach a target cell whether the target cell is present in a multicellular host or in culture. For example, pharmacological compounds or compositions injected into the blood stream should be soluble. Other factors are well known in the art, and include considerations such as toxicity and dosage forms which retard the therapeutic agent from exerting its effect.

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Therapeutic compounds can be formulated as pharmaceutically acceptable salts and complexes thereof. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are non-toxic salts in the amounts and concentrations at which they are administered. The preparation of such salts can facilitate the pharmacological use by altering the physical characteristics of the compound without preventing it from exerting its physiological effect. Useful alterations in physical properties include lowering the melting point to facilitate transmucosal administration and increasing the solubility to facilitate administering higher concentrations of the drug.

The pharmaceutically acceptable salt of a compound may be present as a complex. Examples of complexes include an 8-chlorotheophylline complex (analogous to, e.g., dimenhydrinate:diphenhydramine 8-chlorotheophylline (1:1) complex; Dramamine) and various cyclodextrin inclusion complexes.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include acid addition salts such as those containing sulfate, hydrochloride, fumarate, maleate, phosphate, sulfamate, acetate, citrate, lactate, tartrate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, ptoluenesulfonate, cyclohexylsulfamate and quinate.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts can be obtained from acids such as hydrochloric acid, maleic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfamic acid, acetic acid, citric acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid, malonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, ethanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, cyclohexylsulfamic acid, fumaric acid, and quinic acid. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts also include basic addition salts such as those containing benzathine, chloroprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethylenediamine, meglumine, procaine,

aluminum, calcium, lithium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, ammonium, alkylamine, and zinc, when acidic functional groups, such as carboxylic acid or phenol are present. For example, see Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA, p. 1445, 1990. Such salts can be prepared using the appropriate corresponding bases.

Carriers or excipients can also be used to facilitate administration of therapeutic agents. Examples of carriers include calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, various sugars such as lactose, glucose, or sucrose, or types of starch, cellulose derivatives, gelatin, vegetable oils, polyethylene glycols and physiologically compatible solvents. Examples of physiologically compatible solvents include sterile solutions of water for injection (WFI), saline solution and dextrose.

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GABA_BR modulating compounds can be administered by different routes including intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, oral, topical (transdermal), or transmucosal administration. For systemic administration, oral administration is preferred. For oral administration, for example, the compounds can be formulated into conventional oral dosage forms such as capsules, tablets, and liquid preparations such as syrups, elixirs, and concentrated drops.

Alternatively, injection (parenteral administration) may be used, e.g., intramuscular, intravenous, intraperitoneal, and subcutaneous. For injection, compounds are formulated in liquid solutions, preferably, in physiologically compatible buffers or solutions, such as saline solution, Hank's solution, or Ringer's solution. In addition, the compounds may be formulated in solid form and redissolved or suspended immediately prior to use. Lyophilized forms can also be produced.

Systemic administration can be by transmucosal or transdermal means. For transmucosal or transdermal administration, penetrants appropriate to the barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are well known in the art, and include, for example, for transmucosal administration, bile salts and fusidic acid derivatives. In addition, detergents may be used to facilitate permeation. Transmucosal administration, for example, may be through nasal sprays, rectal suppositories, or vaginal suppositories.

For topical administration, compounds can be formulated into ointments, salves, gels, or creams, as is well known in the art.

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The amounts of various GABA_BR modulating compounds to be administered can be determined by standard procedures taking into account factors such as the compound  $IC_{50}$ ,  $EC_{50}$ , the biological half-life of the compound, the age, size and weight of the patient, and the disease or disorder associated with the patient. The importance of these and other factors to be considered are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. Generally, the amount is expected to preferably be between about 0.01 and 50 mg/kg of the animal to be treated.

#### **EXAMPLES**

The example provided below illustrates different aspects and embodiments of the present invention. The example is not intended to limit the claimed invention.

#### Functional expression of GABA,R2

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Xenopus oocytes were co-injected with in vitro transcribed

RNA (7 ng) encoding GABABRIa, GABABR2 and chimeric Gqo5. Chimeric
Gqo5 is described in Nature 363:274-276, 1993. Coexpression of
the different proteins was employed because GABABR functions as a
heterodimer of the subunits GABABRI or GABABR2 (Jones et al.
Nature 396:674-679, 1998). Following a 72 hour incubation, the
oocytes were voltage clamped using standard electrophysiological
techniques (Hille, B., Ionic Channels of Excitable membranes, pp.
30-33, Sinauer Associates, Inc., Sunderland, MA, 1992).
Activation of the receptor heterodimers was detected by increases
in the calcium-activated chloride current.

Application of the GABA_B receptor agonist baclofen caused dose-dependent, reversible, oscillatory increases in the calcium-activated chloride current as shown in Figure 4, with an EC₅₀ of approximately 1  $\mu$ M. These responses were completely blocked by the competitive GABA_B receptor antagonist SCH 50911 (100  $\mu$ M). Occytes expressing GABA_B receptor heterodimers with the inwardly rectifying potassium channels (GIRKS; Kir3.1/3.2/3.4) were used as the positive control (Jones et al., Nature 396:674-679, 1998.) Thus, the use of the chimeric G-Protein Gqo5 promotes signal transduction through mobilization of intracellular calcium.

Other embodiments are within the following claims. Thus, while several embodiments have been shown and described, various modifications may be made, without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

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#### Claims

A purified nucleic acid comprising at least 18
contiguous nucleotides of a nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ
 ID NO: 1.

2. The purified nucleic acid of claim 1, comprising at least 27 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1.

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- 3. The purified nucleic acid of claim 2, comprising at least 45 contiguous nucleotides of the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 15 4. The purified nucleic acid of claim 3, comprising the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 5. A purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding at least 6 contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
  - 6. The purified nucleic acid of claim 5, wherein said nucleic acid encodes at least 12 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

- 7. The purified nucleic acid of claim 6, wherein said nucleic acid encodes at least 18 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
- 30 8. The purified nucleic acid of claim 7, wherein said nucleic acid encodes at least 54 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
- 9. The purified nucleic acid of claim 8, wherein said

  35 nucleic acid encodes the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID.

  NO: 4.
  - 10. The purified nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9, wherein said nucleic acid is substantially purified.

11. The purified nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9, wherein said nucleic acid is recombinant nucleic acid which is part of an expression vector.

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- 12. The purified nucleic acid of any of claims 1-9, wherein said nucleic acid is transcriptionally coupled to an exogenous promoter.
- 13. A recombinant cell comprising the expression vector of claim 11.
- 14. A recombinant cell made by a process comprising the step of introducing the nucleic acid of any one of claims 1-12 into a cell.
  - 15. A purified nucleic acid comprising a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides of which at least 18 nucleotides are complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ ID NO:
  - 16. The nucleic acid of claim 15, wherein said purified nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides which has at least 19 bases complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 17. The nucleic acid of claim 16, wherein said purified nucleic acid comprises a nucleotide sequence of 20 contiguous nucleotides which is complementary to the nucleic acid sequence provided in SEQ ID NO: 1 or the perfect complement of SEQ ID NO: 1.
- 35 18. A purified polypeptide comprising at least 6 contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
  - 19. The purified polypeptide of claim 18, comprising at least 12 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence

provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

- 20. The purified polypeptide of claim 19, comprising at least 18 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
  - 21. The purified polypeptide of claim 20, comprising at least 54 contiguous amino acids of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

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- 22. The purified polypeptide of claim 21, consisting of the amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.
- 23. The polypeptide of any one of claims 18-22, wherein said polypeptide is substantially purified.
  - 24. A purified  $GABA_BR2$ -binding agent comprising a molecule which binds to a polypeptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

- 25. The binding agent of claim 24, wherein said binding agent is an antibody.
- 26. A method of making a GABA_BR2 or fragment thereof comprising the step of incubating the recombinant cells of claim 13 under conditions wherein the nucleic acid encoding for the  $GABA_BR2$  is expressed.
- 27. The method of claim 26, further comprising the step of purifying said GABA_BR2 or fragment thereof.
  - $28\,.$  A method of selecting for a compound modulating  $GABA_BR$  activity comprising the steps of
- a) contacting a recombinant cell functionally expressing \$35\$  $$\textsc{GABA}_{\textsc{B}}$\textsc{R2}$$  with a first test compound; and
  - b) measuring the ability of said test compound to affect  $\mbox{GABA}_B\mbox{R}$  activity to select for said compound modulating  $\mbox{GABA}_B\mbox{R}$  activity.

29. The method of claim 28, wherein the ability of a plurality of different test compounds to affect  $GABA_BR$  activity are tested to select for said compound modulating  $GABA_BR$  activity.

- 30. A coexpression system comprising
- a) a cell;

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- b) at least one of  $\mbox{GABA}_B\mbox{Rla}$  and  $\mbox{GABA}_B\mbox{Rlb},$  which is present in said cell;
  - c) GABABR2, which is present in said cell; and
- 10 d) Gqo5, which is present in said cell.
- 31. A method of screening for one or more compounds active at GABA_BRla, GABA_BRlb, or GABA_BR2 comprising the steps of contacting the coexpression system of claim 30 with at least one of said compounds and measuring the ability of said compounds to effect the mobilization of intracellular calcium.
  - 32. The method of claim 31, wherein 10 or more compounds are individually tested for their ability to effect the mobilization of intracellular calcium over the course of 8 hours.
- 33. A transgenic nonhuman mammal comprising a nonhuman mammal and a recombinant nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide comprising 6 contiguous amino acids of an amino acid sequence provided in SEQ. ID. NO: 4.

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SEQ. ID. NO.2 CAGGAAGCAGGGGGTCCCCATCCCC
SEQ. ID. NO.3

FIG. /L.

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### SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

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## SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

## ClustalW Formatted Alignments

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SEQ. ID. NO. 4 RTVPSDNAVNPAILKLLKHYQWKRV SEQ. ID. NO. 5 PMSGGWPGGQACQPAVEMALEDVNS SEQ. ID. NO. 6 HNPTRVKLFEKWGWKKIATIQQTTE SEQ. ID. NO. 7 FPMSGGWPGGQACQPAVEMALEDVN SEQ. ID. NO. 8 HNPTRVKLFEKWGWKKIATIQQTTE SEQ. ID. NO. 4 GTLTQDVQRFSEVRNDLTGVLYGED SEQ. ID. NO. 5 RRDILPDYELKLIHHDSKCDPGQAT SEQ. ID. NO. 6 V F T S T L D D L E E R V K E A G I E I T F R Q S SEQ. ID. NO. 7 SRRDILPDYELKLIHHDSKCDPGQA SEQ. ID. NO. 8 V F T S T L D D L E E R V K E A G I E I T F R Q S SEQ. ID. NO. 4 I E I S D T E S F S N D P C T S V K K L K G N D V SEQ. ID. NO. 5 KYLYELLYNDPIKIILMPGCSSVST SEQ. ID. NO. 6 FFSDPAVPVKNLKRQDARIIVGLFY SEQ. ID. NO. 7 TKYLYELLYNDPIKIILMPGCSSVS SEQ. ID. NO. 8 FFSDPAVPVKNLKRQDARIIVGLFY SEQ. ID. NO. 4 RIILGQFDQNMAAKVFCCAYEENMY SEQ. ID. NO. 5 LVAEAARMWNLIVLSYGSSSPALSN SEQ. ID. NO. 6 ETEARKVFCEVYKERLFGKKYVWFL SEQ. ID. NO. 7 TLVAEAARMWNLIVLSYGSSSPALS SEQ. ID. NO. 8 ETEARKVFCEVYKERLFGKKYVWFL SEQ. ID. NO. 4 G S K Y Q W I I P G W Y E P S W W E Q V H T E A N SEQ. ID. NO. 5 RQRFPTFFRTHPSATLHNPTRVKLF SEQ. ID. NO. 6 I G W Y A D N W F K T Y D P S I N C T V E E M T E SEQ. ID. NO. 7 NRQRFPTFFRTHPSATLHNPTRVKL SEQ. ID. NO. 8 I GWYADNWFKIYDPSINCTVDEMTE SEQ. ID. NO. 4 S S R C L R K N L L A A M E G Y I G V D F E P L S SEQ. ID. NO. 5 EKWGWKKIATIQQTTEVFTSTLDDL SEQ. ID. NO. 6 AVEGHITTEIVMLNPANTRSISNMT SEQ. ID. NO. 7 FEKWGWKKIATIQQTTEVFTSTLDD SEQ. ID. NO. 8 AVEGHITTEIVMLNPANTRSISNMT SEQ. ID. NO. 4 SKQIKTISGKTPQQYEREYNNKRSG SEQ. ID. NO. 5 EERVKEAGIEITFRQSFFSDPAVPV SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SQEFVEKLTKRLKRHPEETGGFQEA SEQ. ID. NO. 7 LEERVKEAGIEITFRQSFFSDPAVP SEQ. ID. NO. 8 SQEFVEKLTKRLKRHPEETGGFQEA

FIG. 2b.

SEQ. ID. NO. 4 VGPSKFHGYAYDGIWVIAKTLQRAM SEQ. ID. NO. 5 KN LKRQDARIIVGLFYETEARKVFC SEQ. ID. NO. 6 PLAYDAIWALALALNKTSGGGGRSG SEQ. ID. NO. 7 VKNLKRQDARIIVGLFYETEARKVF SEQ. ID. NO. 8 PLAYDAIWALALALNKTSGGGGRSG SEQ. ID. NO. 4 ETLHAS SRHQRIQDFNYTDHTLGRI SEQ. ID. NO. 5 EVYKERLFGKKYVWFLIGWYADNWF SEQ. ID. NO. 6 VRLEDFNYNNQTITDQIYRAMNSSS SEQ. ID. NO. 7 CEVYKERLFGKKYVWFLIGWYADNW SEQ. ID. NO. 8 VRLEDFNYNNQTITDQIYRAMNSSS SEQ. ID. NO. 4 I LNAMNETNFFGVTGQVVFRNGERM SEQ. ID. NO. 5 KTYDPSINCTVEEMTEAVEGHITTE SEQ. ID. NO. 6 FEGVSGHVVFDASGSRMAWTLIEQL SEQ. ID. NO. 7 FKIYDPSINCTVDEMTEAVEGHITT SEQ. ID. NO. 8 FEGVSGHVVFDASGSRMAWTLIEQL SEQ. ID. NO. 4 GTIKFTQFQDSREVKVGEYNAVADT SEQ. ID. NO. 5 I V M L N P A N T R S I S N M T S Q E F V E K L T SEQ. ID. NO. 6 QGGSYKKIGYYDSTKDDLSWSKTDK SEQ. ID. NO. 7 EIVMLNPANTRSISNMTSQEFVEKL SEQ. ID. NO. 8 QGGSYKKIGYYDSTKDDLSWSKTDK SEQ. ID. NO. 4 LEIINDTIRFQGSEPPKDKTIILEQ SEQ. ID. NO. 5 KRLKRHPEETGGFQEAPLAYDAIWA SEQ. ID. NO. 6 WIGGSPPADQILVIKTFRFLSQKLF SEQ. ID. NO. 7 TKRLKRHPEETGGFQEAPLAYDAIW SEQ. ID. NO. 8 WIGGSPPADQTLVIKTFRFLSQKLF SEQ. ID. NO. 4 LRKISLPLYSILSALTILGMIMASA SEQ. ID. NO. 5 LALALNKTSGGGGRSGVRLEDFNYN SEQ. ID. NO. 6 ISVSVLSSLGIVLAVVCLSFNIYNS SEQ. ID. NO. 7 ALALALNKTSGGGGRSGVRLEDFNY SEQ. ID. NO. 8 I S V S V L S S L G I V L A V V C L S F N I Y N S SEQ. ID. NO. 4 FLFFNIKNRNQKLIKMSSPYMNNLI SEQ. ID. NO. 5 NQTITDQIYRAMNSSSFEGVSGHVV SEQ. ID. NO. 6 HVRYIQNSQPNLNNLTAVGCSLALA SEQ. ID. NO. 7 NNQTITDQIYRAMNSSSFEGVSGHV SEQ. ID. NO. 8 H V R Y I Q N S Q P N L N N L T A V G C S L A L A

FIG. 2c.

SEQ. ID. NO. 4 ILGGMLSYASIFLFGLDGSFVSEKT SEQ. ID. NO. 5 FDASGSRMAWTLIEQLQGGSYKKIG SEQ. ID. NO. 6 AVFPLGLDGYHIGRSQFPFVCQARL SEQ. ID. NO. 7 V F D A S G S R M A W T L I E Q L Q G G S Y K K I SEQ. ID. NO. 8 AVFPLGLDGYHIGRNQFPFVCQARL SEQ. ID. NO. 4 FETLCTVRTWILTVGYTTAFGAMFA SEQ. ID. NO. 5 YYDSTKDDLSWSKTDKWIGGSPPAD SEQ. ID. NO. 6 WLLGLGFSLGYGSMFTKIWWVHTVF SEQ. ID. NO. 7 GYYDSTKDDLSWSKTDKWIGGSPPA SEQ. ID. NO. 8 WLLGLGFSLGYGSMFTKIWWVHTVF SEQ. ID. NO. 4 KTWRVHAIFKNVKMKKKIIKDQKLL SEQ. ID. NO. 5 QILVIKTFRFLSQKLFISVSVLSSL SEQ. ID. NO. 6 TKKEEKKEWRKTLEPWKLYATVGLL SEQ. ID. NO. 7 DQTLVIKTFRFLSQKLFISVSVLSS SEQ. ID. NO. 8 TKKEEKKEWRKTLEPWKLYATVGLL SEQ. ID. NO. 4 VIVGGMLLIDLCILICWQAVDPLRR SEQ. ID. NO. 5 GIVLAVVCLS FNIYNSHVRYIQNSQ SEQ. ID. NO. 6 VGMDVLTLAIWQIVDPLHRTIETFA SEQ. ID. NO. 7 LGIVLAVVCLSFNIYNSHVRYIQNS SEQ. ID. NO. 8 VGMDVLTLAIWQIVDPLHRTIETFA SEQ. ID. NO. 4 TVEKYSMEPDPAGRDISIRPLLEHC SEQ. ID. NO. 5 PNLNNLTAVGCSLALAAVFPLGLDG SEQ. ID. NO. 6 KEEPKEDIDVSILPQLEHCSSKKMN SEQ. ID. NO. 7 QPNLNNLTAVGCSLALAAVFPLGLD SEQ. ID. NO. 8 KEEPKEDIDVSILPQLEHCSSRKMN SEQ. ID. NO. 4 ENTHMTIWLGIVYAYKGLLMLFGCF SEQ. ID. NO. 5 YHIGRSQFPFVCQARLWLLGLGFSL SEQ. ID. NO. 6 TWLGIFYGYKGLLLLGIFLAYETK SEQ. ID. NO. 7 GYHIGRNQFPFVCQARLWLLGLGFS SEQ. ID. NO. 8 TWLGIFYGYKGLLLLGIFLAYETK SEQ. ID. NO. 4 LAWETRNVSIPALNDSKYIGMSVYN SEQ. ID. NO. 5 GYGSMFTKIWWVHTVFTKKEEKKEW SEQ. ID. NO. 6 S V S T E K I N D H R A V G M A I Y N V A V L C L SEQ. ID. NO. 7 LGYGSMFTKIWWVHTVFTKKEEKKE SEQ. ID. NO. 8 S V S T E K I N D H R A V G M A I Y N V A V L C L

FIG. 2d.

SEQ. ID. NO. 4 VGIMCIIGAAVSFLTRDQPNVQFCI SEQ. ID. NO. 5 RKTLEPWKLYATVGLLVGMDVLTLA SEQ. ID. NO. 6 I TAPVTMILS SQQDAAFAFASLAIV SEQ. ID. NO. 7 WRKTLEPWKLYATVGLLVGMDVLTL SEQ. ID. NO. 8 I TAPVTMILS SQQDAAFAFASLAIV SEQ. ID. NO. 4 VALVIIFCSTITLCLVFVPKLITLR SEQ. ID. NO. 5 IWQIVDPLHRTIETFAKEEPKEDID SEQ. ID. NO. 6 FSSYITLVVLFVPKMRRLITRGEWQ SEQ. ID. NO. 7 AIWQIVDPLHRTIETFAKEEPKEDI SEQ. ID. NO. 8 FSSYITLVVLFVPKMRRLITRGEWQ SEQ. ID. NO. 4 TNPDAATQNRRFQFTQNQKKEDSKT SEQ. ID. NO. 5 VSILPQLEHCSSKKMNTWLGIFYGY SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SETQDTMKTGSSTNNNEEEKSRLLE SEQ. ID. NO. 7 DVSILPQLEHCSSRKMNTWLGIFYG SEQ. ID. NO. 8 SEAQDTMKTGSSTNNNEEEKSRLLE SEQ. ID. NO. 4 STSVTSVNQASTSRLEGLQSENHRL SEQ. ID. NO. 5 KGLLLLGIFLAYETKS V S T E K I N D SEQ. ID. NO. 6 KENRELEKIIAEKEERVSELRHQLQ SEQ. ID. NO. 7 YKGLLLLGIFLAYETKSVSTEKIN SEQ. ID. NO. 8 KENRELEKIIAEKEERVSELRHQLQ SEQ. ID. NO. 4 RMKITELDKDLEEVTMQLQDTPEKT SEQ. ID. NO. 5 HRAVGMAIYN VAVLCLITAP VTMIL SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SRQQLRSRRHPPTPPDPSGGLPRGP SEQ. ID. NO. 7 DHRAVGMAIYNVAVLCLITAPVTMI SEQ. ID. NO. 8 SRQQLRSRRHPPTPPEPSGGLPRGP SEQ. ID. NO. 4 TYIKQNHYQELNDILNLGNFTESTD SEQ. ID. NO. 5 SSQQDAAFAFASLAIVFSSYITLVV SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SEPPDRLSCDGSRVHLLYK SEQ. ID. NO.7 LSSQQDAAFAFASLAIVFSSYITLV SEQ. ID. NO. 8 PEPPDRLSCDGSRVHLLYK SEQ. ID. NO. 4 GGKAILKNHLDQNPQLQWNTTEPSR SEQ. ID. NO. 5 L F V P K M R R L I T R G E W Q S E T Q D T M K T SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SEQ. ID. NO. 7 VLFVPKMRRLITRGEWQSEAQDTMK SEQ. ID. NO. 8

FIG. 2e.

SEQ. ID. NO. 4 TCKDPIEDINSPEHIQRRLSLQLPI SEQ. ID. NO. 5 GSSTNNNEEEKSRLLEKENRELEKI SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SEQ. ID. NO. 7 TGSSTNNNEEEKSRLLEKENRELEK SEQ. ID. NO. 8 SEQ. ID. NO. 4 LHHAYLPSIGGVDASCVSPCVSPTA SEQ. ID. NO. 5 I A E K E E R V S E L R H Q L Q S R Q Q L R S R R SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SEQ. ID. NO. 7 IIAEKEERVSELRHQLQSRQQLRSR SEQ. ID. NO. 8 SEQ. ID. NO. 4 SPRHRHVPPSFRVMVSGL SEQ. ID. NO. 5 HPPTPPDPSGGLPRGPSEPPDRLSC SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SEQ. ID. NO. 7 RHPPTPPEPSGGLPRGPPEPPDRLS SEQ. ID. NO. 8 SEQ. ID. NO. 4 SEQ. ID. NO. 5 DGSRVHLLYK SEQ. ID. NO. 6 SEQ. ID. NO. 7 CDGSRVHLLYK SEQ. ID. NO. 8

FIG. 2f.

ATG GCA TTT TAT AGC Met Ala Phe Tyr Ser>

TGC TGC TGG GTC CTC TTG GCA CTC ACC TGG CAC ACC TCT GCC TAC GGG CCA GAC Cys Cys Trp Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Thr Trp His Thr Ser Ala Tyr Gly Pro Asp>

CAG CGA GCC CAA AAG AAG GGG GAC ATT ATC CTT GGG GGG CTC TTT CCT ATT CAT Gln Arg Ala Gln Lys Lys Gly Asp Ile Ile Leu Gly Gly Leu Phe Pro Ile His>

TTT GGA GTA GCA GCT AAA GAT CAA GAT CTC AAA TCA AGG CCG GAG TCT GTG GAA Phe Gly Val Ala Ala Lys Asp Gln Asp Leu Lys Ser Arg Pro Glu Ser Val Glu>

TGT ATC AGG TAT AAT TTC CGT GGG TTT CGC TGG TTA CAG GCT ATG ATA TTT GCC Cys Ile Arg Tyr Asn Phe Arg Gly Phe Arg Trp Leu Gln Ala Met Ile Phe Ala>

ATA GAG GAG ATA AAC AGC AGC CCA GCC CTT CTT CCC AAC TTG ACG CTG GGA TAC Ile Glu Glu Ile Asn Ser Ser Pro Ala Leu Leu Pro Asn Leu Thr Leu Gly Tyr>

AGG ATA TTT GAC ACT TGC AAC ACC GTT TCT AAG GCC TTG GAA GCC ACC CTG AGT Arg Ile Phe Asp Thr Cys Asn Thr Val Ser Lys Ala Leu Glu Ala Thr Leu Ser>

TTT GTT GCT CAA AAC AAA ATT GAT TCT TTG AAC CTT GAT GAG TTC TGC AAC TGC Phe Val Ala Gln Asn Lys Ile Asp Ser Leu Asn Leu Asp Glu Phe Cys Asn Cys>

TCA GAG CAC ATT CCC TCT ACG ATT GCT GTG GTG GGA GCA ACT GGC TCA GGC GTC Ser Glu His Ile Pro Ser Thr Ile Ala Val Gly Ala Thr Gly Ser Gly Val>

TCC ACG GCA GTG GCA AAT CTG CTG GGG CTC TTC TAC ATT CCC CAG GTC AGT TAT Ser Thr Ala Val Ala Asn Leu Leu Gly Leu Phe Tyr Ile Pro Gln Val Ser Tyr>

GCC TCC TCC AGC AGA CTC CTC AGC AAC AAG AAT CAA TTC AAG TCT TTC CTC CGA Ala Ser Ser Ser Arg Leu Leu Ser Asn Lys Asn Gln Phe Lys Ser Phe Leu Arg>

ACC ATC CCC AAT GAT GAG CAC CAG GCC ACT GCC ATG GCA GAC ATC ATC GAG TAT Thr Ile Pro Asn Asp Glu His Gln Ala Thr Ala Met Ala Asp Ile Ile Glu Tyr>

TTC CGC TGG AAC TGG GTG GGC ACA ATT GCA GCT GAT GAC GAC TAT GGG CGG CCG Phe Arg Trp Asn Trp Val Gly Thr Ile Ala Ala Asp Asp Asp Tyr Gly Arg Pro>

GGG ATT GAG AAA TTC CGA GAG GAA GCT GAG GAA AGG GAT ATC TGC ATC GAC TTC Gly Ile Glu Lys Phe Arg Glu Glu Ala Glu Glu Arg Asp Ile Cys Ile Asp Phe>

AGT GAA CTC ATC TCC CAG TAC TCT GAT GAG GAA GAG ATC CAG CAT GTG GTA GAG Ser Glu Leu Ile Ser Gln Tyr Ser Asp Glu Glu Glu Ile Gln His Val Val Glu>

GTG ATT CAA AAT TCC ACG GCC AAA GTC ATC GTG GTT TTC TCC AGT GGC CCA GAT Val Ile Gln Asn Ser Thr Ala Lys Val Ile Val Val Phe Ser Ser Gly Pro Asp>

FIG. 3a.

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

22/25 CTT GAG CCC CTC ATC AAG GAG ATT GTC CGG CGC AAT ATC ACG GGC AAG ATC TGG Leu Glu Pro Leu Ile Lys Glu Ile Val Arg Arg Asn Ile Thr Gly Lys Ile Trp> CTG GCC AGC GAG GCC TGG GCC AGC TCC TCC CTG ATC GCC ATG CCT CAG TAC TTC Leu Ala Ser Glu Ala Trp Ala Ser Ser Ser Leu Ile Ala Met Pro Gln Tyr Phe> CAC GTG GTT GGC GGC ACC ATT GGA TTC GCT CTG AAG GCT GGG CAG ATC CCA GGC His Val Val Gly Gly Thr Ile Gly Phe Ala Leu Lys Ala Gly Gln Ile Pro Gly> TTC CGG GAA TTC CTG AAG AAG GTC CAT CCC AGG AAG TCT GTC CAC AAT GGT TTT Phe Arg Glu Phe Leu Lys Lys Val His Pro Arg Lys Ser Val His Asn Gly Phe> GCC AAG GAG TTT TGG GAA GAA ACA TTT AAC TGC CAC CTC CAA GAA GGT GCA AAA Ala Lys Glu Phe Trp Glu Glu Thr Phe Asn Cys His Leu Gln Glu Gly Ala Lys> GGA CCT TTA CCT GTG GAC ACC TTT CTG AGA GGT CAC GAA GAA AGT GGC GAC AGG Gly Pro Leu Pro Val Asp Thr Phe Leu Arg Gly His Glu Glu Ser Gly Asp Arg> TTT AGC AAC AGC TCG ACA GCC TTC CGA CCC CTC TGT ACA GGG GAT GAG AAC ATC Phe Ser Asn Ser Ser Thr Ala Phe Arg Pro Leu Cys Thr Gly Asp Glu Asn Ile> AGC AGT GTC GAG ACC CCT TAC ATA GAT TAC ACG CAT TTA CGG ATA TCC TAC AAT Ser Ser Val Glu Thr Pro Tyr Ile Asp Tyr Thr His Leu Arg Ile Ser Tyr Asn> GTG TAC TTA GCA GTC TAC TCC ATT GCC CAC GCC TTG CAA GAT ATA TAT ACC TGC Val Tyr Leu Ala Val Tyr Ser Ile Ala His Ala Leu Gln Asp Ile Tyr Thr Cys> TTA CCT GGG AGA GGG CTC TTC ACC AAT GGC TCC TGT GCA GAC ATC AAG AAA GTT Leu Pro Gly Arg Gly Leu Phe Thr Asn Gly Ser Cys Ala Asp Ile Lys Lys Val> GAG GCG TGG CAG GTC CTG AAG CAC CTA CGG CAT CTA AAC TTT ACA AAC AAT ATG Glu Ala Trp Gln Val Leu Lys His Leu Arg His Leu Asn Phe Thr Asn Asn Met> GGG GAG CAG GTG ACC TTT GAT GAG TGT GGT GAC CTG GTG GGG AAC TAT TCC ATC Gly Glu Gln Val Thr Phe Asp Glu Cys Gly Asp Leu Val Gly Asn Tyr Ser Ile> ATC AAC TGG CAC CTC TCC CCA GAG GAT GGC TCC ATC GTG TTT AAG GAA GTC GGG Ile Asn Trp His Leu Ser Pro Glu Asp Gly Ser Ile Val Phe Lys Glu Val Gly> TAT TAC AAC GTC TAT GCC AAG AAG GGA GAA AGA CTC TTC ATC AAC GAG GAG AAA Tyr Tyr Asn Val Tyr Ala Lys Lys Gly Glu Arg Leu Phe Ile Asn Glu Glu Lys> ATC CTG TGG AGT GGG TTC TCC AGG GAG GTG CCC TTC TCC AAC TGC AGC CGA GAC Ile Leu Trp Ser Gly Phe Ser Arg Glu Val Pro Phe Ser Asn Cys Ser Arg Asp> TGC CTG GCA GGG ACC AGG AAA GGG ATC ATT GAG GGG GAG CCC ACC TGC TGC TTT Cys Leu Ala Gly Thr Arg Lys Gly Ile Ile Glu Gly Glu Pro Thr Cys Cys Phe> GAG TGT GTG GAG TGT CCT GAT GGG GAG TAT AGT GAT GAG ACA GAT GCC AGT GCC

1753

FIG. 3b.

Glu Cys Val Glu Cys Pro Asp Gly Glu Tyr Ser Asp Glu Thr Asp Ala Ser Ala>

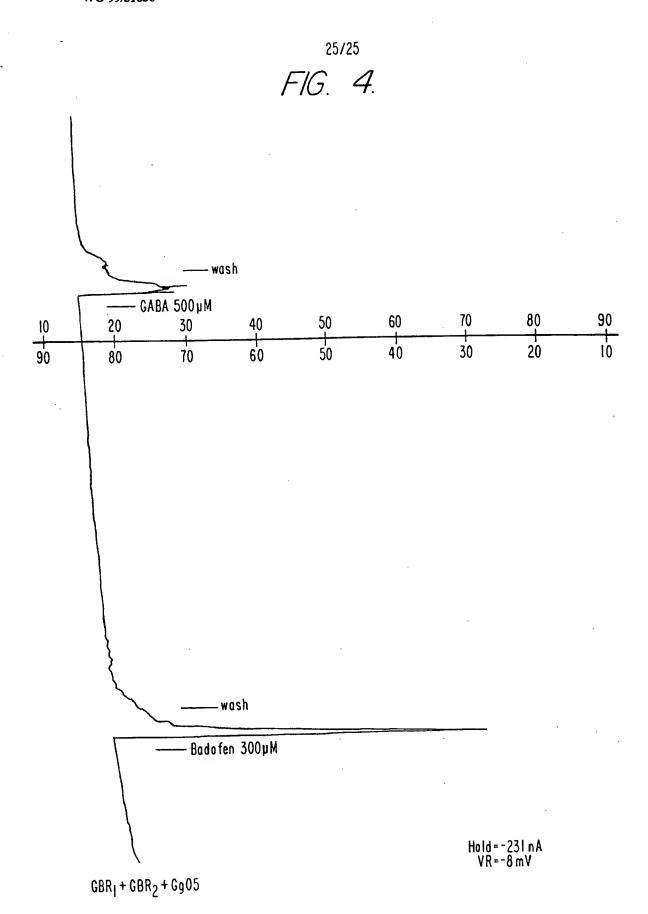
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FIG. 3c.

24/25 ACG GGA TCC ACC CCC TCC TCC ATC AGC AGC AAG AGC AAC AGC GAA GAC CCA Thr Gly Ser Thr Pro Ser Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser Lys Ser Asn Ser Glu Asp Pro> TTC CCA CAG CCC GAG AGG CAG AAG CAG CAG CCG CTG GCC CTA ACC CAG CAA Phe Pro Gln Pro Glu Arg Gln Lys Gln Gln Pro Leu Ala Leu Thr Gln Gln> GAG CAG CAG CAG CCC CTG ACC CTC CCA CAG CAG CAA CGA TCT CAG CAG CAG Glu Gln Gln Gln Pro Leu Thr Leu Pro Gln Gln Gln Arg Ser Gln Gln Gln> CCC AGA TGC AAG CAG AAG GTC ATC TTT GGC AGC GGC ACG GTC ACC TTC TCA CTG Pro Arg Cys Lys Gln Lys Val Ile Phe Gly Ser Gly Thr Val Thr Phe Ser Leu> AGC TTT GAT GAG CCT CAG AAG AAC GCC ATG GCC CAC GGG AAT TCT ACG CAC CAG Ser Phe Asp Glu Pro Gln Lys Asn Ala Met Ala His Gly Asn Ser Thr His Gln> AAC TCC CTG GAG GCC CAG AAA AGC AGC GAT ACG CTG ACC CGA CAC CAG CCA TTA Asn Ser Leu Glu Ala Gln Lys Ser Ser Asp Thr Leu Thr Arg His Gln Pro Leu> CTC CCG CTG CAG TGC GGG GAA ACG GAC TTA GAT CTG ACC GTC CAG GAA ACA GGT Leu Pro Leu Gln Cys Gly Glu Thr Asp Leu Asp Leu Thr Val Gln Glu Thr Gly> CTG CAA GGA CCT GTG GGT GGA GAC CAG CGG CCA GAG GTG GAG GAC CCT GAA GAG Leu Gln Gly Pro Val Gly Gly Asp Gln Arg Pro Glu Val Glu Asp Pro Glu Glu> TTG TCC CCA GCA CTT GTA GTG TCC AGT TCA CAG AGC TTT GTC ATC AGT GGA Leu Ser Pro Ala Leu Val Val Ser Ser Ser Gln Ser Phe Val Ile Ser Gly Gly>

GGC AGC ACT GTT ACA GAA AAC GTA GTG AAT TCA Gly Ser Thr Val Thr Glu Asn Val Val Asn Ser>

FIG. 3d.



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			agcaccccca			480
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Pro Pro Pro Ser Ser Pro Pro Leu Ser Ile Met Gly Leu Met Pro Leu 50 60



Thr Lys Glu Val Ala Lys Gly Ser Ile Gly Arg Gly Val Leu Pro Ala Val Glu Leu Ala Ile Glu Gln Ile Arg Asn Glu Ser Leu Leu Arg Pro Tyr Phe Leu Asp Leu Arg Leu Tyr Asp Thr Glu Cys Asp Asn Ala Lys Gly Leu Lys Ala Phe Tyr Asp Ala Ile Lys Tyr Gly Pro Asn His Leu Met Val Phe Gly Gly Val Cys Pro Ser Val Thr Ser Ile Ile Ala Glu 135 Ser Leu Gln Gly Trp Asn Leu Val Gln Leu Ser Phe Ala Ala Thr Thr 155 150 Pro Val Leu Ala Asp Lys Lys Lys Tyr Pro Tyr Phe Phe Arg Thr Val 170 Pro Ser Asp Asn Ala Val Asn Pro Ala Ile Leu Lys Leu Leu Lys His 185 Tyr Gln Trp Lys Arg Val Gly Thr Leu Thr Gln Asp Val Gln Arg Phe 200 Ser Glu Val Arg Asn Asp Leu Thr Gly Val Leu Tyr Gly Glu Asp Ile 210 Glu Ile Ser Asp Thr Glu Ser Phe Ser Asn Asp Pro Cys Thr Ser Val 230 Lys Lys Leu Lys Gly Asn Asp Val Arg Ile Ile Leu Gly Gln Phe Asp Gln Asn Met Ala Ala Lys Val Phe Cys Cys Ala Tyr Glu Glu Asn Met Tyr Gly Ser Lys Tyr Gln Trp Ile Ile Pro Gly Trp Tyr Glu Pro Ser Trp Trp Glu Gln Val His Thr Glu Ala Asn Ser Ser Arg Cys Leu Arg 295 Lys Asn Leu Leu Ala Ala Met Glu Gly Tyr Ile Gly Val Asp Phe Glu 305 Pro Leu Ser Ser Lys Gln Ile Lys Thr Ile Ser Gly Lys Thr Pro Gln 330 Gln Tyr Glu Arg Glu Tyr Asn Asn Lys Arg Ser Gly Val Gly Pro Ser Lys Phe His Gly Tyr Ala Tyr Asp Gly Ile Trp Val Ile Ala Lys Thr 360 355

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- Phe Leu Ala Trp Glu Thr Arg Asn Val Ser Ile Pro Ala Leu Asn Asp 675 680 685
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- Ile Gly Ala Ala Val Ser Phe Leu Thr Arg Asp Gln Pro Asn Val Gln 705 710 715 720
- Phe Cys Ile Val Ala Leu Val Ile Ile Phe Cys Ser Thr Ile Thr Leu 725 730 735
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- Ala Ala Thr Gln Asn Arg Arg Phe Gln Phe Thr Gln Asn Gln Lys Lys 755 760 765
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Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser 315 310 Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu Ile 330 Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp Phe Lys Thr Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Glu Glu Met Thr Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro Ala 425 Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln 455 Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu Asp 490 Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met 500 Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp Ala 520 Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly Gly 530 535 Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu Ser 555 550 Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp Gln 565 Ile Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe Ile 585 Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys 600

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11

His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro Pro 915 920 . 925

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Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly
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Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu 85 90 95

Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu 100 105 110

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly 115 120 125

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Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile 180 185 190

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Tyr Val Cys Arg Gly Glu Arg Glu Val Val Gly Pro Lys Val Arg Lys 65 70 75 80

Cys Leu Ala Asn Gly Ser Trp Thr Asp Met Asp Thr Pro Ser Arg Cys 85 90 95

Val Arg Ile Cys Ser Lys Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Glu Asn Gly Lys Val

Phe Leu Thr Gly Gly Asp Leu Pro Ala Leu Asp Gly Ala Arg Val Asp 115 120 125

Phe Arg Cys Asp Pro Asp Phe His Leu Val Gly Ser Ser Arg Ser Ile 130 135 140

Cys Ser Gln Gly Gln Trp Ser Thr Pro Lys Pro His Cys Gln Val Asn 145 155 160

Arg Thr Pro His Ser Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe 165 170 175

Pro Met Ser Gly Gly Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val 180 185 190

Glu Met Ala Leu Glu Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp 195 200 205

Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln 210 215 220 Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly Cys Ser Ser Val Ser Thr Leu Val Ala Glu Ala 250 Ala Arg Met Trp Asn Leu Ile Val Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ser Ser Pro 265 Ala Leu Ser Asn Arg Gln Arg Phe Pro Thr Phe Phe Arg Thr His Pro 280 Ser Ala Thr Leu His Asn Pro Thr Arg Val Lys Leu Phe Glu Lys Trp 295 Gly Trp Lys Lys Ile Ala Thr Ile Gln Gln Thr Thr Glu Val Phe Thr Ser Thr Leu Asp Asp Leu Glu Glu Arg Val Lys Glu Ala Gly Ile Glu 330 Ile Thr Phe Arg Gln Ser Phe Phe Ser Asp Pro Ala Val Pro Val Lys Asn Leu Lys Arg Gln Asp Ala Arg Ile Ile Val Gly Leu Phe Tyr Glu 360 Thr Glu Ala Arg Lys Val Phe Cys Glu Val Tyr Lys Glu Arg Leu Phe Gly Lys Lys Tyr Val Trp Phe Leu Ile Gly Trp Tyr Ala Asp Asn Trp 395 390 Phe Lys Ile Tyr Asp Pro Ser Ile Asn Cys Thr Val Asp Glu Met Thr 405 Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Ile Thr Thr Glu Ile Val Met Leu Asn Pro 425 Ala Asn Thr Arg Ser Ile Ser Asn Met Thr Ser Gln Glu Phe Val Glu 435 Lys Leu Thr Lys Arg Leu Lys Arg His Pro Glu Glu Thr Gly Gly Phe Gln Glu Ala Pro Leu Ala Tyr Asp Ala Ile Trp Ala Leu Ala Leu Ala 465 Leu Asn Lys Thr Ser Gly Gly Gly Gly Arg Ser Gly Val Arg Leu Glu 490 Asp Phe Asn Tyr Asn Asn Gln Thr Ile Thr Asp Gln Ile Tyr Arg Ala Met Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Glu Gly Val Ser Gly His Val Val Phe Asp 520 525

Ala Ser Gly Ser Arg Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Ile Glu Gln Leu Gln Gly 535 Gly Ser Tyr Lys Lys Ile Gly Tyr Tyr Asp Ser Thr Lys Asp Asp Leu 550 555 Ser Trp Ser Lys Thr Asp Lys Trp Ile Gly Gly Ser Pro Pro Ala Asp 570 Gln Thr Leu Val Ile Lys Thr Phe Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Lys Leu Phe 580 585 Ile Ser Val Ser Val Leu Ser Ser Leu Gly Ile Val Leu Ala Val Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Asn Ile Tyr Asn Ser His Val Arg Tyr Ile Gln Asn Ser Gln Pro Asn Leu Asn Leu Thr Ala Val Gly Cys Ser Leu Ala 635 Leu Ala Ala Val Phe Pro Leu Gly Leu Asp Gly Tyr His Ile Gly Arg Asn Gln Phe Pro Phe Val Cys Gln Ala Arg Leu Trp Leu Leu Gly Leu Gly Phe Ser Leu Gly Tyr Gly Ser Met Phe Thr Lys Ile Trp Trp Val 680 His Thr Val Phe Thr Lys Lys Glu Glu Lys Lys Glu Trp Arg Lys Thr 695 Leu Glu Pro Trp Lys Leu Tyr Ala Thr Val Gly Leu Leu Val Gly Met 710 Asp Val Leu Thr Leu Ala Ile Trp Gln Ile Val Asp Pro Leu His Arg 725 730 Thr Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Lys Glu Glu Pro Lys Glu Asp Ile Asp Val 740 745 Ser Ile Leu Pro Gln Leu Glu His Cys Ser Ser Arg Lys Met Asn Thr 760 Trp Leu Gly Ile Phe Tyr Gly Tyr Lys Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly 775 Ile Phe Leu Ala Tyr Glu Thr Lys Ser Val Ser Thr Glu Lys Ile Asn 790 795 Asp His Arg Ala Val Gly Met Ala Ile Tyr Asn Val Ala Val Leu Cys 805 Leu Ile Thr Ala Pro Val Thr Met Ile Leu Ser Ser Gln Gln Asp Ala 825

Ala Phe Ala Phe Ala Ser Leu Ala Ile Val Phe Ser Ser Tyr Ile Thr 835 840 845

Leu Val Val Leu Phe Val Pro Lys Met Arg Arg Leu Ile Thr Arg Gly 850 855 860

Glu Trp Gln Ser Glu Ala Gln Asp Thr Met Lys Thr Gly Ser Ser Thr 865 870 875 880

Asn Asn Asn Glu Glu Glu Lys Ser Arg Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Asn Arg 885 890 895

Glu Leu Glu Lys Ile Ile Ala Glu Lys Glu Glu Arg Val Ser Glu Leu 900 905 910

Arg His Gln Leu Gln Ser Arg Gln Gln Leu Arg Ser Arg Arg His Pro 915 920 925

Pro Thr Pro Pro Glu Pro Ser Gly Gly Leu Pro Arg Gly Pro Pro Glu 930 935 940

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Glu Arg Arg Ala Val Tyr Ile Gly Ala Leu Phe Pro Met Ser Gly Gly 50 55 60

Trp Pro Gly Gly Gln Ala Cys Gln Pro Ala Val Glu Met Ala Leu Glu 65 70 75 80

Asp Val Asn Ser Arg Arg Asp Ile Leu Pro Asp Tyr Glu Leu Lys Leu 85 90 95

Ile His His Asp Ser Lys Cys Asp Pro Gly Gln Ala Thr Lys Tyr Leu 100 105 110

Tyr Glu Leu Leu Tyr Asn Asp Pro Ile Lys Ile Ile Leu Met Pro Gly
115 120 125

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3ln	Arg	Phe	Pro	Thr 165	Phe	Phe	Arg	Thr	His 170	Pro	Ser	Ala	Thr	Leu 175	His
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					cac His											432
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cga Arg	cac His 1010	Gln	cca Pro	tta Leu	ctc Leu	ccg Pro 1015	Leu	cag Gln	tgc Cys	gjà aaa	gaa Glu 1020	Thr	gac Asp	tta Leu	gat Asp	3072
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_		_		aat Asn												3234

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 C07K14/47 C07K14/705 A01K67/027 C12N15/12 C07K16/28 C12N5/06

According to International Patant Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

#### B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic date base consulted during the international search (nama of date base and, where prectical, search terms used)

C. DOCUM	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Ralevant to claim No.
X	WO 97 46675 A (NOVARTIS AG) 11 December 1997 (1997-12-11) cited in the application abstract page 6, paragraph 2 -page 7, paragraph 1 page 16, paragraph 2 -page 21, paragraph 2; examples 1-10	1-33
X	KAUPMANN K ET AL: "EXPRESSION CLONING OF GABAB RECEPTORS UNCOVERS SIMILARITY TO METABOTROPIC GLUTAMATE RECEPTORS" NATURE, vol. 386, no. 6622, 20 March 1997 (1997-03-20), pages 239-246, XP002032306 ISSN: 0028-0836 cited in the application the whole document	1-24, 26-29

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.	X Petent family members are listed in annex.
Special categories of cited documents:  "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of perticular relevance  "E" earlier document but published on or after the international tiling date  "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publicellon data of another citation or other special raason (es specified)  "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means  "P" document published prior to the internetional filing date but later than the priority data claimed	<ul> <li>"T" later document published efter the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</li> <li>"X" document of perticular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</li> <li>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or mora other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</li> <li>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</li> </ul>
Date of the actual completion of the internetional search  23 September 1999	Date of mailing of the internetional search report $08/10/1999$
Name and mailing address of the ISA  European Petent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk  Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Mateo Rosell, A.M.

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02 33/0/225
Relevant to claim No.
Helevani to claim No.
1-4, 15-17, 24,25, 28-32
1-4, 15-17, 28-32
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5-9, 18-23
1-4, 15-17
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.(Continua	ation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT	<u> </u>	
ategory °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages		Relevant to claim No.
E	WO 99 20751 A (BOROWSKY BETH ;JONES KENNETH A (US); LAZ THOMAS M (US); SYNAPTIC P) 29 April 1999 (1999-04-29) fig la-e abstract page 6-19 page 91, line 1 -page 123, line 6		1-24, 26-33
	EP 0 937 777 A (SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC; SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP (US)) 25 August 1999 (1999-08-25) see SEQ.ID.N.1 and 3. abstract page 3, line 10-25 page 6, line 44 -page 11, line 11		1-24, 26-32
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information on patent family members

Intr tional Application No
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